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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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No. 1451 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China 星期日禮拜 二十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1916 20 CENTS

PANIC ON KINLING CAUSED DROWNING OF SIX CHINESE

Burst of Flame Came From Hold No. 2 Without Warning

CREW STANDS BY

Vessel Likely to Be Total Loss; Passengers Brought Here

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah arrived in port yesterday morning with the foreign and Chinese passengers who were on board the C.N. s.s. Kinling, when she caught fire the day before off Kiangyin. The foreign passengers were Messrs. Smedley and Sergent, as well as the pilot of the Kinling, but the crew have not arrived yet, because they are doing whatever they can to save the personal belongings of the passengers, as well as some of the cargo from the ship.

When the fire broke out in Hold number 2, it began to rage fiercely, and the Chinese were thrown into a terrible panic, with the result that many threw themselves overboard, and were drowned. The bodies of six Chinese were picked up. Had there been no panic, there would not have been a single life lost, but the Chinese who got into the boats were so excited that they lost control of themselves, one boat was overturned and six were drowned. The crew are now standing by the ship.

Little Hope for Vessel

The cause of the fire is proving hard to trace. It is thought a careless Chinese passenger may have thrown a cigarette or a match into the hold, which in the Kinling's case contained cotton, oil, and other inflammable substances. Pumps and every other possible appliance have been sent out to the Kinling, but there is little hope for her. Twenty-four hours after the outbreak, she was still on fire, and the Kiangwah crew reports that when they left the Kinling, she was burning fiercely, and that she probably would be gutted. The fire broke out at 3 a.m. on Thursday, and when the junks and smaller craft at Kiangyin saw the Kinling in flames they at once went to her assistance. The cargo as well as most of the personal luggage of the passengers has been destroyed.

Mr. Smedley Swims Ashore

Mr. Smedley, a passenger, swam to shore from the ship, clothed only in a pair of trousers.

A later report says that seven Chinese were picked up. Of the Chinese passengers, the Kiangwah brought in 295.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru, as well as two Chinese torpedo boats were nearby and gave whatever assistance they could.

There is no news as to the number of Chinese women on board, but only one is known to have been saved. She is 16 years of age, and when the fire and panic began she was locked in and almost suffocated in the smoking room, but fortunately Mr. Sergent while returning to his cabin for a coat, found her unconscious, carried her into a sampan, and got her safely ashore. Yesterday afternoon she revived, and is apparently out of danger.

Reach Decisive Hour, Says French Premier

Country is Justified in Most Sanguine Hopes; Confidence Essential

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 19.—The Chamber postponed a debate on a vote of censure on the Government, on the motion of M. Briand, the Premier, who said, amid cheers: "We are at the decisive hour when we are justified in the most sanguine hopes and, therefore, the most profound confidence between the Government and Parliament is essential to ensure victory.

Half Million Taels Damage By Conflagration Destroying Carlowitz' Pootung Godown

15,000 Bales of Cotton Lost; Spontaneous Combustion Believed to Be Cause; Property Fully Insured

A spectacular fire in Pootung last night entertained large crowds along the Bund and destroyed property worth over Tls. 540,000. The burned building was a large one belonging to Carlowitz and Company. It was packed to the limit of its four stories with cotton owned by different firms.

The building, which was a total loss, is valued at Tls. 90,000. There were 15,000 bales of cotton stored inside. A small amount of hides also were stored in the godown. It was said by an official of the company last night that both the building and the contents were fully insured.

The fire broke out about 9.50 o'clock last night. Spontaneous combustion was given as the cause. A watchman had been through the building but a short time before and reported that everything was all right. There are no electric wires in the place.

Within a few minutes after the first tongue was discovered the entire top of the building was a roaring mass of flame. The cotton burned like paper, throwing vast clouds of sparks and smoke into the air that colored the sky and could be seen from all parts of the Settlement.

From the roof, the flames burned steadily downward to the first floor, leaving everything in the place a hopeless mass of coals and embers.

As soon as the fire was discovered members of the Fire Brigade with Chief Officer M. W. Pett in command, crossed the river to aid the Pootung firemen. This was a difficult task. The fire floats steamed up to the scene but the tide was low and they could not get across the shallow bars near enough to lay their lines.

A party of bluejackets from the American cruiser Brooklyn also went ashore with fire fighting apparatus, but they encountered the difficulties that stopped the Brigade. They did what they could to prevent the spread of the flames. The Fire Brigade helped the Pootung firemen to lay more lines and with these they guarded the nearby houses.

Within a half hour after the fire started the building and contents were beyond a possibility of being saved. The big structure 100 by 300 feet in size was like a single roaring furnace.

A row of Chinese shops and dwellings run along two sides of the building. The other two are open. A wild panic broke out among the shopkeepers and householders. They swarmed out dragging after them their furniture, clothes and babies. To keep the crowds as calm as possible, the Chinese policemen blew their whistles during the entire time and assisted the fleeing residents by kicking them earnestly at every opportunity.

The one fortunate phase of the entire affair was the fact that the wind was blowing toward the river and dropped the sparks harmlessly into the water. At midnight the fire was still going brightly but there was every likelihood that it would be confined to the four walls of the godown. Some anxiety was felt for the tall steel smoke stack which stands near the structure. It was heated almost red hot by the fire and warped by the steady wind, but it held out.

Large crowds came down to The Bund to watch the blaze. For once they did not try to get close enough to hinder the work of the firemen.

Asquith Decides New Irish Rule Necessary

Not Old Scheme, But Separate Council, Responsible to Parliament, Is Likely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—Mr. Asquith has returned to London. He left Cork after a prolonged conference with representative men. He was ovated by the crowds.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Mail states that Mr. Asquith has definitely decided that the existing system of Irish administration must end. The idea chiefly discussed has been the formation of an Irish Executive Council, sitting in Dublin, responsible to the British House of Commons, but not empowered to enact legislation or to raise taxes.

The details will be considered when Mr. Asquith returns to London. There will be no attempt to introduce Home Rule as defined in the Home Rule Bill.

It is believed that the negotiations in London will be short and the new scheme, if agreed to, will be enforced immediately.

Aland Fortifications Only for War's Term

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 19.—It is announced that the allies have guaranteed that the Aland Islands will not remain fortified after the war.

INSTAL ANNAM'S KING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hanoi, May 19.—The enthronement of the new King of Annam took place on Thursday, at Hue. In the speeches made to mark the event, it was pointed out that the new reign of Khai Dinh signified the commencement of an era of peace.

The Weather

Variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 77.0 and the minimum 57.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.2 and 54.6.

Entente and Greece Come to Agreement

Settle Servian Transport Problem Satisfactorily; Army Will Go By Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—Reuter's Agency understands that the allies and Greece have satisfactorily settled the question of the transport of the Servian army, which will proceed to Salonica by sea.

CHAMBERLAIN HINTS AT IMPERIAL TRADE POLICY

May Be Imperfect, But Capable Of Development For Empire's Benefit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a remarkable speech, foreshadowed a definite trend of ideas towards a new national imperial trade policy after the war, neither entirely protection nor free-trade, but a system, however imperfect, which could be developed hereafter to promote the trade of the Empire. He was speaking on the Finance Bill, which showed the enormous financial strength of the nation, especially compared with Germany.

Turning to trade, Mr. Austen Chamberlain emphasised that manufacturers making sacrifices in order to do war-work had established a claim to consideration. Britain was using up capital for the purposes of the war.

The Government must see that the pivotal industries continue to exist and also that industries vital to Great Britain which they had not got at the outbreak of the war must be maintained. They had made an immense advance towards agreement.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain added that the British representatives at the economic conference would not be bound by any rigid school of economic thought.

National Missionary Congress Opens in Washington

Washington, April 26.—As a climax to sixty-nine great conventions held in the leading cities of the United States, prominent clergymen and laymen of Protestant churches gathered here today in the National Missionary Congress, which is considered the most important ecclesiastical meeting since the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910.

The arrangements for the Congress are in charge of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The sessions will be held in Memorial Continental Hall. The final session will take place next Sunday evening.

At the first session, this evening, James M. Speers will preside and the speakers will be William B. Millar, whose subject will be: "The Advance of a Decade" and John R. Mott, chairman of the Edinburgh Conference Continuation Committee, who will speak on "The Added Missionary Responsibility of American Laymen Occasioned by the War." Mr. Mott has visited Europe twice since the war began.

Besides those mentioned, the following are expected to speak at the congress:

Robert E. Speer, presiding officer of the recent Panama Congress, Hubert G. Herring, General Secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, Shailer Mathews, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who recently returned from Japan; J. Campbell White, president of Wooster College, organizer of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; George Sherwood Eddy, just home from an evangelistic campaign in India, former Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Wallace of California, and others.

OVERSEAS CLUB FETE A JOY TO THE YOUNG

Donkey Races, A Chute, Punch And Judy, A Rifle Range And Other Features

The young ladies of the charity-aiding brigade had another field day, yesterday, in the garden of Mrs. John Liddell's residence, 142 Bubbling Well Road, for the benefit of the funds of the Overseas Club. They were as full of pleading as ever and as successful.

This time, their task was perhaps made lighter, by reason of the fact that it was more a children's party, so the adults had to withstand double assaults—from the collectors and from their sons, daughters, nephews, nieces, grand-children, god-children, etc. The affair had simply been given out as a garden fete, but it seemed by general consent to be accepted as a children's party and, consequently, was as happy and noisy as such occasions always are.

When it was all over there was a great deal of choice garden mould to be washed off young Tommy's party knickers, very little less jam to be separated from his blouse and three solid hours' work for the treasurer counting up the gains for Britain's fighters.

As you walked in at the gate, you were lucky if you did not get kicked back, for it was the starting line of the donkey races and all the skill of half-a-dozen of the Settlement's best jockeys cannot keep a bunch of never-calm donkeys in order when small and excited Danny Mahers are on top, intent on getting a flying start. This was the titbit of the afternoon.

The course was not long, but it was real hard work to keep your steed from bursting into the surrounding shrubberies and the race was to him who could.

Straight ahead was the chute. It had taken two days to build and its architects had created a wonderful structure of bamboo poles, artfully covered with canvas and presenting the smoothest of surfaces—to the on-looker. Anybody who could watch the faces of those who came down that chute and not go into hysterics was a stranger to the appeal of mirth in any form. It might be adopted as the newest torture horror—but it was popular.

There was a Punch and Judy show, also a rifle range, where Sergeant-Major Wise imparted shooting lore direct from the trenches. Mr. C. M. Bain developed marksmanship at a coco-nut gallery, everybody assisted in arranging all manner of gymkhana sprints for the youngsters and quite five hundred young ladies served teas.

Above, on the front verandah, Professor J. Inokay and his band discoursed all the latest music.

Berlin Discovers New Explanation for Loss Of the Liner Tubantia

She Struck German Torpedo Fired Ten Days Before At British Warship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 19.—It is officially announced that Germany declares that a torpedo was fired from a German submarine against a British warship, ten days before the Dutch liner Tubantia was sunk. The torpedo floated and struck the Tubantia.

The Dutch Government will continue the negotiations with Germany. It is pointed out that a torpedo cannot float without losing its explosive power.

It is also recalled that two witnesses saw a torpedo approaching the Tubantia.

London, May 18.—The British trawler Research has been sunk by a German submarine, which shelled the trawler before the men were able to leave, killing one and wounding the skipper and another.

The French steamer Mira (3,050 tons) has been sunk. The B. I. s.s. Golconda has arrived at Tilbury.

Stockholm, May 18.—Three large German steamers, after being warned, have been torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic, it is believed by a Russian submarine. The captain of one steamer was made prisoner. Four Germans are missing and four slightly injured.

SATISFIED WITH ALLIES' SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION

Can Continue for Weeks, Whatever Expenditure, Henderson Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—Speaking at Aberdeen, yesterday, Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., said that, when the next offensive occurred, despite the prodigal expenditure of shells, "we shall be able to continue, not for days, but for weeks."

Call All Serviceable Belgians to Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—All Belgians in Great Britain up to 35 years of age have been ordered by the Belgian Minister of War to enlist in the Belgian army.

EFFECT THIRD ARREST IN CHEN CHI-MEI CASE

International Police Hold Man Who Carried Lime; Funeral Service Yesterday

Investigation into the murder of General Chen Chi-mei led to the arrest yesterday of another suspect in the Settlement. This makes the third arrest of suspected principals. The first was captured as he ran from the scene of the shooting and the second was taken later in a Japanese hotel on Seward Road. The man arrested yesterday was said to have had packets of lime in his possession similiar to those found on other prisoners. This was to be thrown into the eyes of the Republican chief's men so that they could not see to shoot back.

The French police were busy yesterday examining suspects. They were still unable to say what party was behind the murder. The public inquest into the assassination probably will be held some time this week at the French Mixed Court.

A service was held over the body of Gen. Chen at his home in the French Concession yesterday. It was attended by many leaders of the Republicans and men who had fought with Gen. Chen in the first and second revolutions.

Bigger French Taxes To Bring £36,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 19.—M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, introducing provisional credits, proposed increased taxes on alcohol, wine, etc. and tobacco, estimated to provide an additional £36,000,000.

British Cabinet Is Ready for General Election, September

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—The Daily Telegraph states that Cabinet Ministers are preparing for the possibility of a General Election next September.

Asquith to Demand £300,000,000 Credit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—It is understood that Mr. Asquith will demand a vote of credit for £300,000,000 on May 23.

FRENCH HURL BACK STILL ANOTHER BIG AVOCOURT ASSAULT

Crown Prince Uses 2 Fresh Divisions and Forty Heavy Batteries

THREE ATTACKS

When All Fail, Guns Prepare Way for Fresh Endeavor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 19.—The last German attacks in the Avocourt Wood and in the region of Hills 287 and 304 were expected, on account of the presence of two fresh divisions, which were gathered opposite to the French lines in this sector and an intense shelling from about forty batteries composed of heavy guns.

An action was attempted on Wednesday night, with grenades, against the French redoubt at Avocourt, which lasted till day-break and its definite check became the signal for a very severe twelve hours' shelling.

At five in the afternoon, a German infantry attack was launched on a front of two kilometers, with three brigades. The first proceeded towards the Avocourt Wood, the second to west of Hill 304 and the third to north of the latter position.

Prepare for Renewal

After their attacks were broken, the Germans resumed a cannonade which is likely to forebode new assaults.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon stated: There was a mutual bombardment east of the Meuse.

French air-squadrons continued their attacks northward of Verdun, dropping 15 heavy caliber bombs on some important munition-works near Sedan, 5 on the railway-station at Metz, 15 on a munition-depot at Dazannes and 24 on the station of Metz-Sablons. German aeroplanes attacked Luneville and Epinal and did unimportant damage to property.

The French defeated a strong German infantry reconnaissance between the Oise and Aisne.

The communique in the evening reported: North of the Aisne, we dispersed an enemy detachment which attempted to approach a trench south of Mouvron.

Gunfire Breaks Germans

On the left of the Meuse, the enemy, after a violent bombardment, made an attack in great strength on Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was stopped by artillery and maxim fire, which inflicted heavy loss.

The artillery was active and continued to be very violent on the whole sector. There was an intermittent bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

London, May 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was considerable aerial work yesterday and thirteen combats. A hostile machine is believed to have been felled, as it was seen descending vertically.

In the afternoon, the enemy, after a strong bombardment, gained a mine crater held by us on Vimy Ridge.

Last night, a strong hostile patrol tried to rush a post near Wieltje. It was repulsed.

Nothing worthy of note has occurred today.

Three More French Attacks Against Height 304 Beaten

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 18.—Western theater.—South-west of Lens, the hand-grenade engagements continued.

Three more French attacks against the German positions on Height 304, this morning, were repulsed. The enemy suffered severe losses while retreating over the open and clearly visible ground. This time, the enemy made the experiment with a fresh African division, composed of white and colored troops.

Weak hostile forces attempted to advance south-west of the Reichsackerkopf, but failed completely.

PEKING NOT PREPARED TO CANCEL MORATORIUM

Says Even Temporary Suspension Too Difficult And Impracticable

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 20.—In spite of the representations made by several provincial administrations and by the Chambers of Commerce against the moratorium, the Government has disapproved a temporary cancellation as too difficult and too impracticable.

Since the announcement of the moratorium, the prices for foodstuffs in Peking have risen daily, as the farmers are unwilling to accept bank notes for the goods they are selling.

The Peking Daily News reports that, to prevent a famine in the capital, the Government is considering the establishment of official granaries and the supervision of the sale of food-stuffs at reasonable prices. The plan has been indirectly suggested by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which has urged the Government to relieve the situation by certain measures, in order to avoid trouble.

May Not Want Help

Reuter's Service

London, May 18.—The situation in China is calmer. It is understood that the assistance offered by the foreign banks, through the Bank of China, may not be required.

Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that the tone of the market is good, though the fluctuations in price have been rather wide. The demand for coinage purposes continues, but supplies are larger, owing to sales from the Indian bazaars, besides the normal sources.

Apparently, an export tax of 10 per cent *ad valorem* has been imposed on gold and silver exported from Mexico, instead of such exports being prohibited.

China's financial difficulties make exports of silver from China more unlikely than ever.

Obituary

Sir Edward French

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—The death is announced of Sir Edward French, Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, 1909; in charge of Police arrangements at the Coronation Durbar, 1911.

CONSCRIPTION NEARER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill. The group system of recruiting closes on June 7.

News Brevities

Hon. Chen Chi, who was commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was welcomed back to China at the Y. M. C. A. last night when an audience of fully 1,000 gathered to express their appreciation of his success. Mr. W. W. Lockwood presided and spoke eulogistically of Mr. Chen's work to which Mr. Chen responded by a short talk in favor of closer relations between the business men of America and China. Mr. T. Y. Chen also spoke briefly on Chinese tea and art. Moving pictures of the big exposition were shown.

* * *

We are informed by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. that their Shanghai-Manila line is interrupted until further notice.

* * *

Through the kindness of Prof. and Mrs. M. P. Walker, the annual garden party of the American Woman's Club will be held on next Saturday at their residence, Jessfield. Entrance to the grounds is by the gate north of the ferry at the end of Jessfield Road.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Bassity delivered two interesting lectures yesterday on the Montessori system of education which bids fair to revolutionize primary school methods. The talks were illustrated by apparatus used in training children by this system. In the afternoon Mrs. Bassity addressed the Kiangsu Educational Association at the West Gate. The lecture was translated for the Chinese educators present. Yesterday evening Mrs. Bassity spoke before the Worlds' Student Federation at their Institute.

* * *

A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., less income tax, has been declared by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., for the year 1915, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column. Coupons may either be cashed in London, or negotiated in local currency at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

* * *

Mr. Tom Gunn, the famous Chinese aviator, was married in Hongkong on May 16, according to word that has reached Shanghai. The bride was Miss Lily Tong, a Chinese girl from San Francisco, who came to China recently to wed the birdman. The ceremony was held in the church adjoining St. Paul's College. As an appropriate centerpiece for the decorations, a model of a bird in flight was poised above the altar. There was a large crowd present. The public took an unusual interest in the ceremony because of the prominence of the groom.

* * *

The Union Church's annual Sunday School picnic was held yesterday afternoon. Persons who have had considerable experience with weather and picnics were greatly surprised at the perfect sunshine during the event. The small scholars with their mammas and teachers in attendance, whooped in anticipation as the long line of carriages and motors carried them down the Nanking Road. The picnic itself was of the satisfactory old-fashioned variety. The children came home with the white costumes dirty and with their equators bulging from special dainties.

Yuan Hasn't Given Up Military Power

Holds on While Difficulties Exist Over Bodyguard And Model Troops

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 20.—Owing to certain difficulties with regard to the chief command of the body-guard and the model troops (Mo-fan-tui), Yuan Shih-k'ai has not yet handed over his military power to the Cabinet.

Gen. Feng Changes Views

The China Times reports that, on May 17, General Feng Kuo-chang, with the Civil Governor, Tsi Yue-lin, had a conference with the delegates from various provinces already in Nanking. After all the delegates arrive the formal meetings will be held.

Feng Kuo-chang is said to have wired to the Peking Government that the first item of his eight views will be changed to the following effect:—As Yuan has lost his qualification as President, Parliament be convened to elect the President immediately while Yuan should be made the Chief of Extraordinary Government (Linshi-chengfushuling) as was the case in the last of the Ching dynasty.

To Force Compromise

According to the Shunpao, the conference at Nanking will be inaugurated after the 20th instant. No delegates from the Peking Government and the provinces which declared independence will be accepted. After the conference has decided its views the non-independent provinces will force both sides to compromise.

The conference will consider the measures for compromise and the question of the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The eight views of Feng Kuo-chang will be made the basis of the conference.

The diplomatic corps will send special deputies to Nanking, to watch the conference.

PETTIGREW DEAD

Captured by Germans at Shiraz. Succumbs to Heart Disease

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey regretted to say that Mr. Pettigrew, a member of the British colony at Shiraz, who was taken prisoner by the Germans, died at Ahram, on April 17, from heart disease. He had no information as to whether death had been accelerated by the unhealthy conditions in which the prisoners were forced to live.

A suggestion that an allowance should be made to his widow and five children has been communicated to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Hanbury Inst. Concert

Tomorrow evening the members of St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, will give a concert at the Hanbury Institute, commencing at 8.30 p.m. An excellent program has been arranged and a most enjoyable evening is anticipated.

Among the artists appearing are such well known local favorites as Mr. G. B. Stormes, who will show both the serious and humorous side of his character. Mr. Ferguson at the piano will in all probability tell what Richard did on the throne and he is bound to be called upon for his idea of 'Little Jack Horner.' Mr. V. A. Maunder is also down for something funny and those of us who have heard him expect to get a hearty laugh.

But apart from the humorists there will be some well known vocalists giving selections and items on both the banjo and mandoline will lend pleasing variety to the program.

The admission is nothing—nothing at all—and light refreshments will be provided during the interval when a collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the Church. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

SUCCESS FOR ANZACS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—An official communique concerning the operations in Egypt reports a successful enterprise carried out by Australian and New Zealand troops against Bayoud. The enemy offered no resistance, but fled.

They were pursued, but our troops were impeded by the great heat and sandy ground. 36 camels and much Turkish ammunition were captured and the enemy's camp destroyed.

Russians Pushing On For Ponievege Railway

If Successful Will Force Germans to Abandon Gains Of Six Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 19.—The recent Russian success in the region of Lake Sventen is a continuation of the advantage gained south of Garbunovka, having for its object the Ponievege railway, besides menacing the Germans round Illukst. If these successes are steadily pursued, the Germans will be obliged to retreat from the point to possess which they strove all last Autumn and Winter.

Peking, May 17.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 16, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the front of General Evert's troops, the enemy's artillery showed great activity at many points.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Mamahatun, our scouts accomplished some effective work. In the direction of Diarbekir, the advance of the Kurds was repulsed by our fire.

In the direction of Mosul, our troops rushed the town of Revandouze and captured the ammunition depots. The enemy are hastily retreating, abandoning their transports and war material. Our cavalry are closely pursuing them.

DEBATERS ENTERTAINED

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, May 20.—The home of Prof. and Mrs. Nance was the scene last evening of a very pleasant gathering in honor of the debaters who last Saturday came out victorious in a contest with St. John's University. Besides Messrs. Zung, Loh, and Waung, the winners of the 1916 banner, two of the debating team which won the contest over St. John's in 1914, and two of the winners from the 1915 team were also present. It will be remembered that Soochow University has had the good fortune to win the debate for three consecutive years.

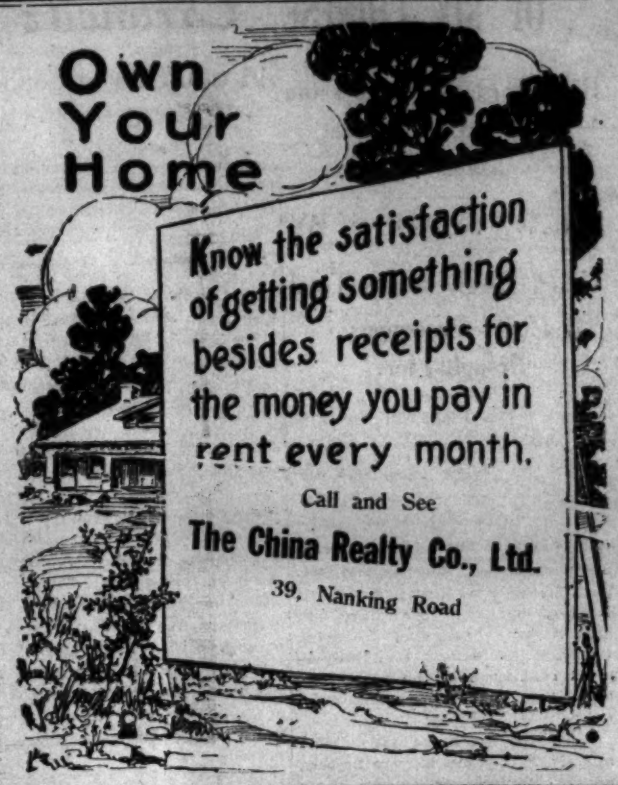
The veterans of the old wars and the heroes of the present conflict met together, with others of forensic ability who had worked with them in preparation, around the Nances' hospitable board. The place cards were representations of the three banners, while the pennants themselves, gracefully draped about the room, added to the attractiveness of what is always a lovely reception hall. On parting each member of the group pledged whatever help he might be able to give in making the future debating teams as successful as those of the past.

'Verdun to End the War,' Reported View of Kaiser

Paris, April 16.—A semi-official note issued today reviewing the operations about Verdun contains the following:

"The German Emperor some days ago reviewed one of the divisions engaged in the region between Douaumont and Vaux, and it was there that he said:

"'The war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun.'"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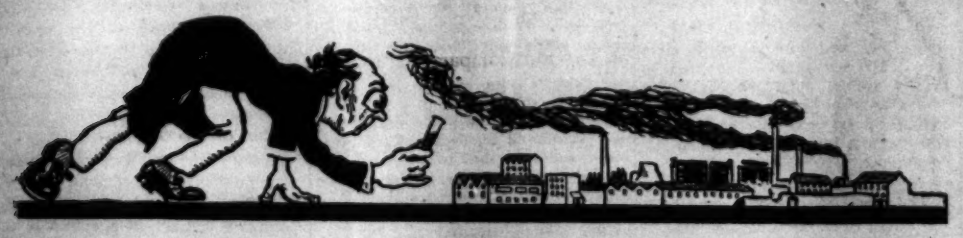

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THE FIVE—FINGER GRIP OF SAFETY

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Fire Containers Smashed By Shells As Mass of Men Storms Trenches

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For fully ten minutes, the chief engineer declares, they rolled about the floor, fighting. He could not escape from the grip of the more powerful man, and his breath was so far gone he could not cry for help.

Finally Lewis got one of his hands upon DeRay's throat and began to strangle him. With his last remaining strength, the chief managed to twist about so he could reach his pockets, in which he had a jackknife. He opened the blade with his teeth and began striking at Lewis. At last one of his lunges went home and struck the bigger man's heart.

Lewis let go of DeRay, mounted a flight of stairs, walked across South Virginia Avenue to the doorstep of Dr. Samuel Stern, and there fell dead. DeRay immediately surrendered himself to the police and told them the story of the fight.

Although the hotel was filled with week-end guests, none of them knew of the struggle in the basement until after DeRay had been placed under arrest.

Every Woman Wants a Home of Her Own

AN ARTISTIC HOME

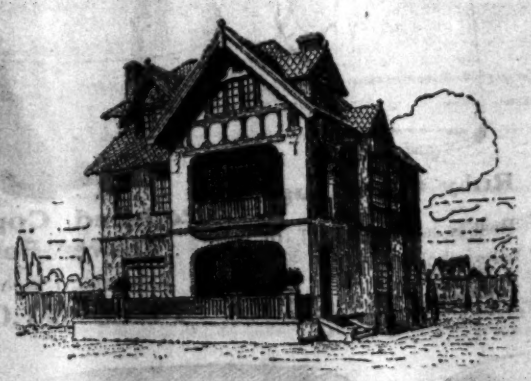
A HOME OF COMFORT

The large majority of residents of Shanghai may be termed "fixtures." That is to say, they make their homes here for a considerable number of years—many for a lifetime. The average man is by nature a nomad, and very often is content to move from house to house as fancy takes him. His womenfolk, however, except in rare instances, desire a fixed habitation, every stick and stone of which is their own, which gratifies their sense of possession, and satisfies their aesthetic sense—

A place which can be called HOME

Cease to Pay Rent!

Year after year you pay rent, and at the end of 10 or 15 years, you have nothing to show for it. You have had a home, of course; but the money you have paid has not caused the house to pass into your possession—it has simply gone to swell your landlord's bank account.



This is one of the houses

Give Your Wife a Home

True domestic bliss can only be attained in a home of your own. Consult your wife—the companion of many years; consult your bride-to-be. We are now building some of the cosiest little homes in Shanghai. If you have any idea of a home of your own, call and see some of our plans.

No less than twenty houses on the quiet, select Park Tract, in French-town have been built by us, and are occupied by happy, contented families, who have ceased to pay rent and now own their homes

THE PARK TRACT

is the only residential area in Shanghai where no Chinese shops or houses are allowed. It adjoins the French Park and is an ideal residential section. Six more houses are nearing completion, and will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost. Any one wishing for a house in the best residential part of Shanghai should see these houses without delay.

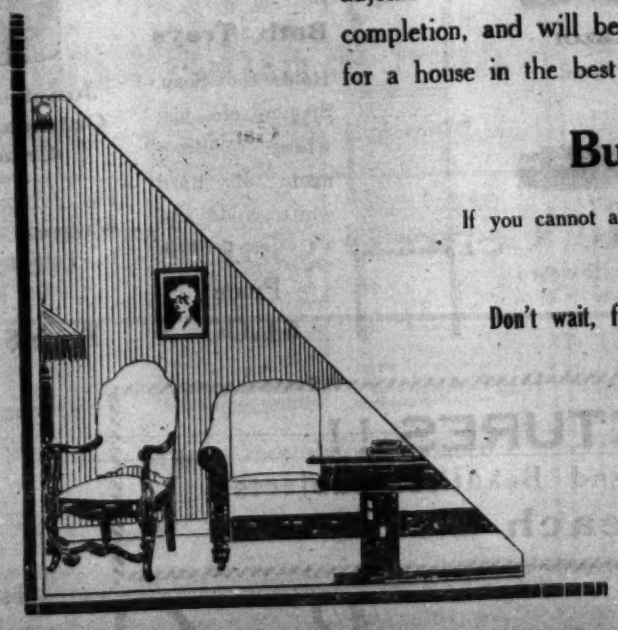
Buy a Home On Easy Terms

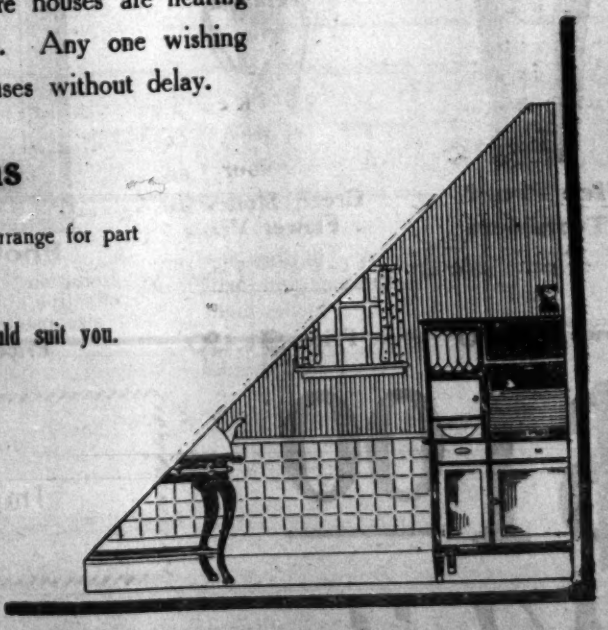
If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments at your convenience.

Don't wait, for somebody else may snap up the very house which would suit you.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road





PEKING NOT PREPARED TO CANCEL MORATORIUM

Says Even Temporary Suspension Too Difficult And Impracticable

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 20.—In spite of the representations made by several provincial administrations and by the Chambers of Commerce against the moratorium, the Government has disapproved a temporary cancellation as too difficult and too impracticable.

Since the announcement of the moratorium, the prices for foodstuffs in Peking have risen daily, as the farmers are unwilling to accept bank notes for the goods they are selling.

The Peking Daily News reports that, to prevent a famine in the capital, the Government is considering the establishment of official granaries and the supervision of the sale of food-stuffs at reasonable prices. The plan has been indirectly suggested by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which has urged the Government to relieve the situation by certain measures, in order to avoid trouble.

May Not Want Help

Reuter's Service

London, May 18.—The situation in China is calmer. It is understood that the assistance offered by the foreign banks, through the Bank of China, may not be required.

Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that the tone of the market is good, though the fluctuations in price have been rather wide. The demand for coinage purposes continues, but supplies are larger, owing to sales from the Indian bazaars, besides the normal sources.

Apparently, an export tax of 10 per cent *ad valorem* has been imposed on gold and silver exported from Mexico, instead of such exports being prohibited.

China's financial difficulties make exports of silver from China more unlikely than ever.

Obituary

Sir Edward French

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—The death is announced of Sir Edward French, Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, 1909; in charge of Police arrangements at the Coronation Durbar, 1911.

CONSCRIPTION NEARER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill. The group system of recruiting closes on June 7.

News Brevities

Hon. Chen Chi, who was commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was welcomed back to China at the Y. M. C. A. last night when an audience of fully 1,000 gathered to express their appreciation of his success. Mr. W. W. Lockwood presided and spoke eulogistically of Mr. Chen's work to which Mr. Chen responded by a short talk in favor of closer relations between the business men of America and China. Mr. T. Y. Chen also spoke briefly on Chinese tea and art. Moving pictures of the big exposition were shown.

* * *

We are informed by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. that their Shanghai-Manila line is interrupted until further notice.

* * *

Through the kindness of Prof. and Mrs. M. P. Walker, the annual garden party of the American Woman's Club will be held on next Saturday at their residence, Jessfield. Entrance to the grounds is by the gate north of the ferry at the end of Jessfield Road.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Bassity delivered two interesting lectures yesterday on the Montessori system of education which bids fair to revolutionize primary school methods. The talks were illustrated by apparatus used in training children by this system. In the afternoon Mrs. Bassity addressed the Kiangsu Educational Association at the West Gate. The lecture was translated for the Chinese educators present. Yesterday evening Mrs. Bassity spoke before the Worlds' Student Federation at their institute.

* * *

A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., less income tax, has been declared by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., for the year 1915, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column. Coupons may either be cashed in London, or negotiated in local currency at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

* * *

Mr. Tom Gunn, the famous Chinese aviator, was married in Hongkong on May 16, according to word that has reached Shanghai. The bride was Miss Lily Tong, a Chinese girl from San Francisco, who came to China recently to wed the birdman. The ceremony was held in the church adjoining St. Paul's College. As an appropriate centerpiece for the decorations, a model of a bird in flight was poised above the altar. There was a large crowd present. The public took an unusual interest in the ceremony because of the prominence of the groom.

* * *

The Union Church's annual Sunday School picnic was held yesterday afternoon. Persons who have had considerable experience with weather and picnics were greatly surprised at the perfect sunshine during the event. The small scholars with their mammas and teachers in attendance, whooped in anticipation as the long line of carriages and motors carried them down the Nanking Road. The picnic itself was of the satisfactory old-fashioned variety. The children came home with the white costumes dirty and with their equators bulging from special dainties.

Yuan Hasn't Given Up Military Power

Holds on While Difficulties Exist Over Bodyguard And Model Troops

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 20.—Owing to certain difficulties with regard to the chief command of the body-guard and the model troops (Mo-tan-tui), Yuan Shih-k'ai has not yet handed over his military power to the Cabinet.

Gen. Feng Changes Views

The China Times reports that, on May 17, General Feng Kuo-chang, with the Civil Governor, Tsi Yue-lin, had a conference with the delegates from various provinces already in Nanking. After all the delegates arrive the formal meetings will be held.

Feng Kuo-chang is said to have wired to the Peking Government that the first item of his eight views will be changed to the following effect:—As Yuan has lost his qualification as President, Parliament be convened to elect the President immediately while Yuan should be made the Chief of Extraordinary Government (Linshi-chengfushuling) as was the case in the last of the Ching dynasty.

To Force Compromise

According to the Shunpao, the conference at Nanking will be inaugurated after the 20th instant. No delegates from the Peking Government and the provinces which declared independence will be accepted. After the conference has decided its views the non-independent provinces will force both sides to compromise.

The conference will consider the measures for compromise and the question of the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The eight views of Feng Kuo-chang will be made the basis of the conference.

The diplomatic corps will send special deputies to Nanking, to watch the conference.

PETTIGREW DEAD

Captured by Germans at Shiraz. Succumbs to Heart Disease

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey regretted to say that Mr. Pettigrew, a member of the British colony at Shiraz, who was taken prisoner by the Germans, died at Ahram, on April 17, from heart disease. He had no information as to whether death had been accelerated by the unhealthy conditions in which the prisoners were forced to live.

A suggestion that an allowance should be made to his widow and five children has been communicated to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Hanbury Inst. Concert

Tomorrow evening the members of St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, will give a concert at the Hanbury Institute, commencing at 8.30 p.m. An excellent program has been arranged and a most enjoyable evening is anticipated.

Among the artists appearing are such well known local favorites as Mr. G. B. Stormes, who will show both the serious and humorous side of his character. Mr. Ferguson at the piano will in all probability tell what Richard did on the throne and he is bound to be called upon for his idea of 'Little Jack Horner.' Mr. V. A. Maunder is also down for something funny and those of us who have heard him expect to get a hearty laugh.

But apart from the humorists there will be some well known vocalists giving selections and items on both the banjo and mandoline will lend pleasing variety to the program.

The admission is nothing—nothing at all—and light refreshments will be provided during the interval when a collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the Church. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

SUCCESS FOR ANZACS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—An official communique concerning the operations in Egypt reports a successful enterprise carried out by Australian and New Zealand troops against Bayoud. The enemy offered no resistance, but fled.

They were pursued, but our troops were impeded by the great heat and sandy ground. 36 camels and much Turkish ammunition were captured and the enemy's camp destroyed.

Russians Pushing On For Ponievege Railway

If Successful Will Force Germans to Abandon Gains Of Six Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 19.—The recent Russian success in the region of Lake Sventen is a continuation of the advantage gained south of Garbunovka, having for its object the Ponievege railway, besides menacing the Germans round Illukst. If these successes are steadily pursued, the Germans will be obliged to retreat from the point to possess which they strove all last Autumn and Winter.

Peking, May 17.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 16, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the front of General Evert's troops, the enemy's artillery showed great activity at many points.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Mamahatun, our scouts accomplished some effective work. In the direction of Diarbekir, the advance of the Kurds was repulsed by our fire.

In the direction of Mosul, our troops rushed the town of Revandouze and captured the ammunition depots. The enemy are hastily retreating, abandoning their transports and war material. Our cavalry are closely pursuing them.

DEBATERS ENTERTAINED

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, May 20.—The home of Prof. and Mrs. Nance was the scene last evening of a very pleasant gathering in honor of the debaters who last Saturday came out victorious in a contest with St. John's University. Besides Messrs. Zung, Loh, and Waung, the winners of the 1916 banner, two of the debating team which won the contest over St. John's in 1914, and two of the winners from the 1915 team were also present. It will be remembered that Soochow University has had the good fortune to win the debate for three consecutive years.

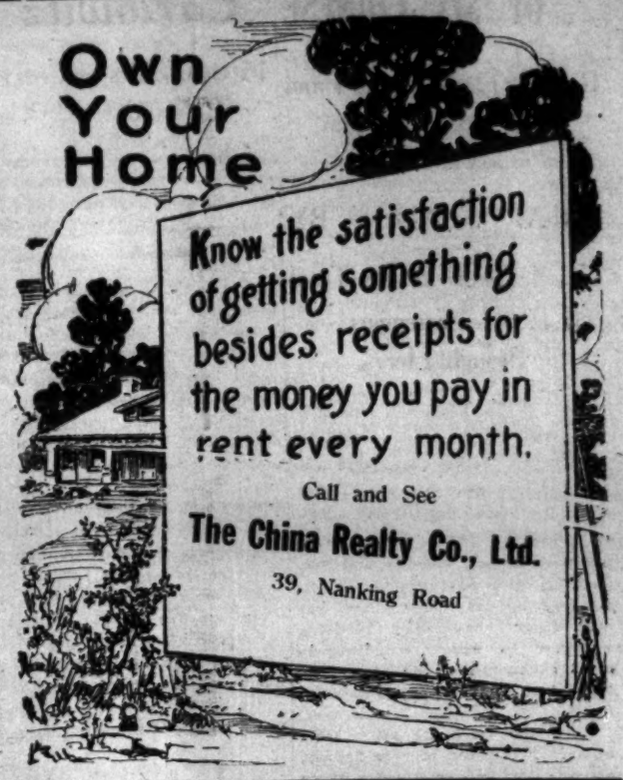
The veterans of the old wars and the heroes of the present conflict met together, with others of forensic ability who had worked with them in preparation, around the Nances' hospitable board. The place cards were representations of the three banners, while the pennants themselves, gracefully draped about the room, added to the attractiveness of what is always a lovely reception hall. On parting each member of the group pledged whatever help he might be able to give in making the future debating teams as successful as those of the past.

'Verdun to End the War,' Reported View of Kaiser

Paris, April 16.—A semi-official note issued today reviewing the operations about Verdun contains the following:

"The German Emperor some days ago reviewed one of the divisions engaged in the region between Douaumont and Vaux, and it was there that he said:

"'The war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun.'"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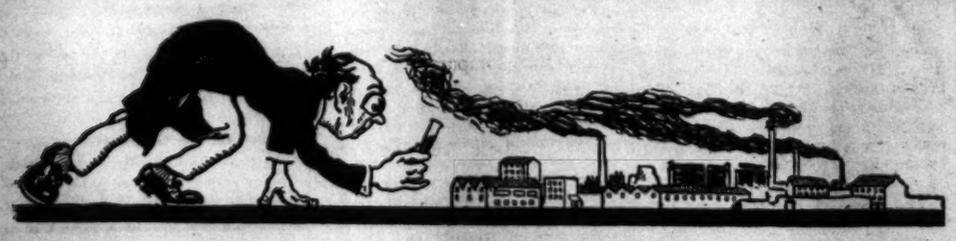
Know the satisfaction of getting something besides receipts for the money you pay in rent every month.
Call and See
The China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road



CHEMICAL SUPERVISION.

Chemical supervision is the policy governing our production. We believe in it because we find that we can offer the results of our outlay in the value of our goods. Further, we find it profitable to employ a staff of practical testers to inspect and report upon every factory-produced batch of material, be it paint, varnish, enamel, colour or oil.

VARNISHES by W. H. C. are renowned for the super-excellent qualities for which scientific resource and unrivalled facilities are largely responsible.

FALCONITE A super-elastic Enamel, remarkable for its ever mirror-like brilliance, permanence of colour and durability.

SYNOLEO The chemically perfect Oil Bound Distemper. Thinned with cold water only and is as washable as an oil paint.

FADELESS GREEN The most permanent green produced, withstands the strongest sun without bleaching or blackening. In shade No. 5 packed in 7 lb. nett tins mixed ready for use.

Will you write us for further particulars of these and other materials of our manufacture.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. WHC

2a Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

THE FIVE—FINGER GRIP OF SAFETY

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On February 4, when the Overbrook Hotel caught fire, DeRay was chief engineer there. Six lives were lost, and it was only because DeRay and others braved the flames and helped out many guests that more were not killed. Recently he became chief engineer of the Grand Atlantic.

This morning Lewis, who was DeRay's assistant, came into the engine room under the influence of liquor, and when DeRay told him to perform certain duties he became abusive. DeRay turned to walk out of the place when Lewis, who weighed 200 pounds, leaped upon him and bore him to the cement floor of the basement. DeRay weighs less than 150.

For fully ten minutes, the chief engineer declares, they rolled about the floor, fighting. He could not escape from the grip of the more powerful man, and his breath was so far gone he could not cry for help.

Finally Lewis got one of his hands upon DeRay's throat and began to strangle him. With his last remaining strength, the chief managed to twist about so he could reach his pockets, in which he had a jackknife. He opened the blade with his teeth and began striking at Lewis. At last one of his lunges went home and struck the bigger man's heart.

Lewis let go of DeRay, mounted a flight of stairs, walked across South Virginia Avenue to the doorstep of Dr. Samuel Stern, and there fell dead. DeRay immediately surrendered himself to the police and told them the story of the fight.

Although the hotel was filled with week-end guests, none of them knew of the struggle in the basement until after DeRay had been placed under arrest.

Every Woman Wants a Home of Her Own

AN ARTISTIC HOME

A HOME OF COMFORT

The large majority of residents of Shanghai may be termed "fixtures." That is to say, they make their homes here for a considerable number of years—many for a lifetime. The average man is by nature a nomad, and very often is content to move from house to house as fancy takes him. His womenfolk, however, except in rare instances, desire a fixed habitation, every stick and stone of which is their own, which gratifies their sense of possession, and satisfies their aesthetic sense—

A place which can be called HOME

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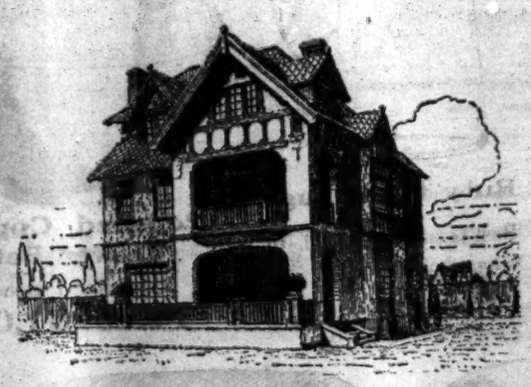

This is one of the houses

Give Your Wife a Home

True domestic bliss can only be attained in a home of your own. Consult your wife—the companion of many years; consult your bride-to-be. We are now building some of the cosiest little homes in Shanghai. If you have any idea of a home of your own, call and see some of our plans.

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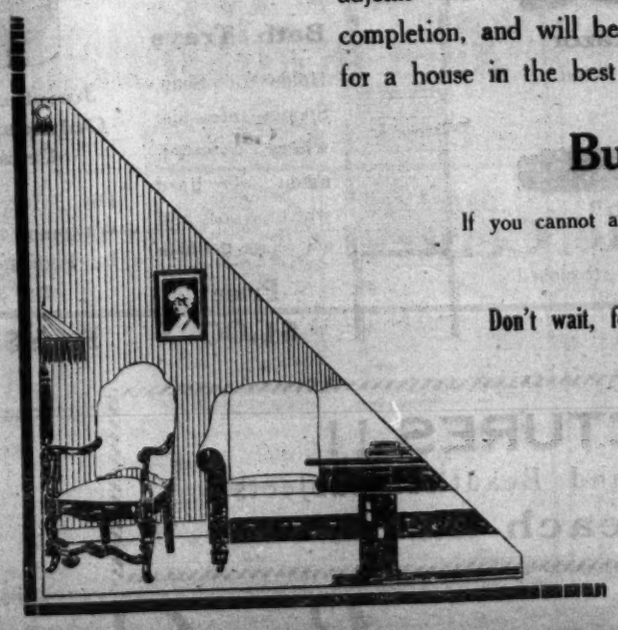

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Don't wait, for somebody else may snap up the very house which would suit you.

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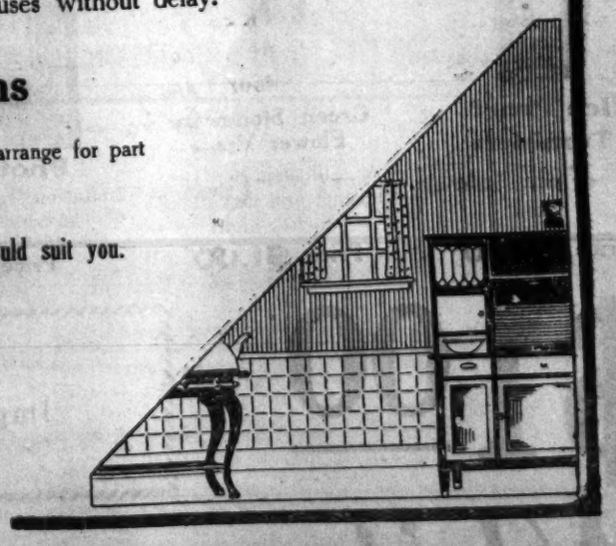

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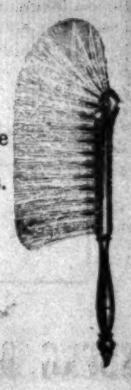

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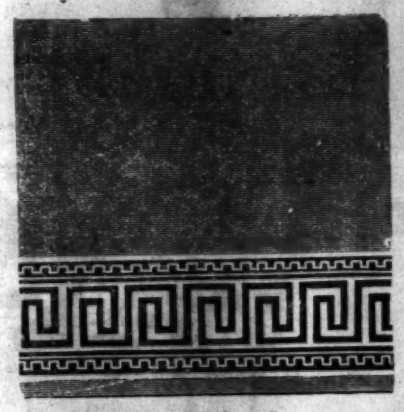

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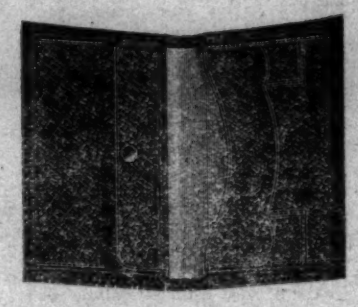

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Price $1.00

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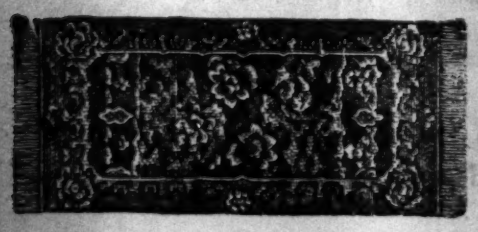

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Price $1.00

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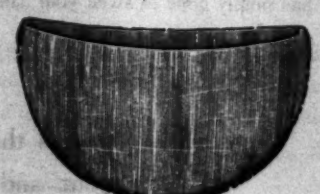

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Excellent quality, will wear well.

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For laying Paste out to Cool after leaving the oven, strong quality

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Ice Proof Tumblers

Size ¾ pint per ½ dozen

Price **$1.00**

Green Stoneware Flower Vases

As illustration, very strong and artistic 8 inches high.

Price **$1.00**

Photo Frame

Imitation Rosewood, very effective, oblong shape, Imperial size opening 5½ by 3¼ inches.

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Wilkinson's Army Razor

Finest Sheffield Steel hollow ground.

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The "Tom Thumb" Stylographic Pen

Vulcanite barrel, spring needle, length closed 2¾ inches, complete with filler.

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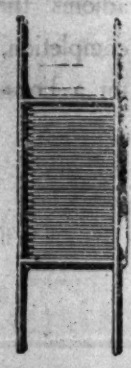

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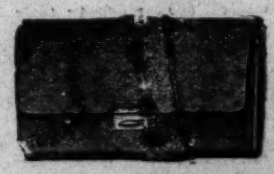

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ITALIANS ARE DRIVEN FROM ADVANCE POSTS

Success for Austrians Near San Martino; Counter-Attacks Are Repulsed

(Ostastatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 18.—Eastern theater.—Near Kraschin, an enemy aeroplane was shot down.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, May 15.—The Admiralty reports: In the afternoon of May 13, a naval aeroplane squadron successfully bombed the military establishments at Valona and Satuno. The aeroplanes were heavily shelled, but returned unharmed.

Italian theater.—In the afternoon, there were lively artillery duels in several sectors, which are still continuing.

During the night, Austro-Hungarian aviators copiously bombed Adriawozki, near Monfalcone, the railway station of Cerviatano and other military establishments. All aeroplanes returned unharmed.

West of San Martino, Austro-Hungarian infantry drove the enemy from their advanced trenches and repulsed several counter-attacks. Italian attacks north of San Michele broke down.

Goerz has again been bombarded. North of the Tolmein bridge-head, Austro-Hungarian troops entered Italian trenches several times.

May 17.—Italian theater.—The artillery engagements are continuing on the whole front.

Austrians Extend Position

On the Doberdo plateau, the new Austro-Hungarian position was extended by mine blastings. The enemy directed a drum-fire against this position and attacked, but were repulsed by the infantry regiment No. 43 in hand-grenade engagements.

The artillery fire was temporarily very violent at the Goerz bridge-head, in the Krn sector near Flitsh and at several places on the Carinthian front. In the Dolomites region, enemy attacks against Hexengels and the ridge north of Fienberg were repulsed.

In the sector of the Loppio lake, the enemy, during the night, maintained a strong fire against the Austro-Hungarian lines.

Strong squadrons of land and naval aeroplanes, the night before yesterday and yesterday, copiously bombed the railway stations and other establishments of Venice, Mestre, Cormons, Cividale, Udine, Perlavadine and Treviso. A great effect was observed at all places, especially at Udine, where about 30 anti-aircraft guns maintained a fruitless fire.

Berlin, May 13.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: The Guestrower Zeitung reports that an attempt against the life of the King of Sweden was planned. The King intended to visit the Concours Hippique, but, a few days before, he, as well as the police, were warned.

The authorities discovered a plot, which, according to investigations made, was prepared by British and Russian agents. Several persons have been arrested. Only one Swedish newspaper, the Aftonbladet, published a short item in regard to the attempt.

Establishing French Exchange

The French Official Journal publishes an appeal to French owners of Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, Swiss, Uruguayian, Brazilian, Swedish, Spanish, Argentinian, Canadian and Egyptian securities. The owners are requested to deposit such consols, mortgages and bonds with the French Government and the Government will use them for re-establishing the normal French exchange.

The owners, in return, will receive negotiable certificates. They are promised not only the regular interest, but also a bonus of one-fourth of this interest and participation in the benefit obtained by the re-establishment of the normal exchange quotations.

The Government further has the right to buy the deposited securities at parity, paying four per cent above the official quotations of May 1. Only the Association of French Agents de Change will be authorized by law to trade in foreign securities listed at the Paris stock exchange.

Consequently, according to the Petit Parisien, the police searched the offices of a certain number of banks and bankers in Paris, they being suspected of trading in such securities and concealing them.

The German production of pig-iron during the month of April amounted to 1,073,706 tons, against 1,114,194 tons in March. In April, the daily production was 35,790 tons, against 35,942 tons in March.

The Austrian university of Czernovitch has been re-opened. It had been closed on account of the Russian advance in Galicia.

The Bulgarian Minister of Finance has declared that the negotiations with Rumania concerning the transit of goods are proceeding in the most satisfactory way. The former differences of opinion were removed by mutual concessions.

Italian Socialists Protest

The Italian trade unionists have expressed their indignation in regard to the abolition of the largest part of the working-men's protection laws in Italy. At a meeting they declined to take part in the Socialist conference called to London by the officials of the Socialist Entente. They have charged the Executive Committee that the International Socialist Convention was called in order to hasten the end of the war.

The Neue Zuercher Zeitung announces that a considerable number of French Socialists will resign from the official Socialist party.

The paper Russkija Wjedomosti states that, since the introduction of the Cabinet of Ministers in Russia, which took place in 1802, Suchomlinov is the first Russian Minister arrested and prosecuted by a court. Suchomlinov, when arrested, declared himself innocent. His wife violently abused the arresting authorities, but then disappeared.

Although Mrs. Suchomlinov is being pursued by a warrant of the court, she has not yet been discovered. Suchomlinov is kept in the same room of the St. Peter and Paul fortress where, in the past, the heir to the Russian throne, Alexaj Petrovitch, perished innocently.

The paper states that Suchomlinov's crimes are less appalling than the fact that, in spite of them, he could continue to hold office for years. It adds that Suchomlinov's private character has become notorious to everybody in Russia, when he married his present wife, after having obtained her divorce from her first husband by illegal means.

The paper declares that a constitutional control of the Cabinet is necessary in order to introduce reforms. In Suchomlinov's house a manuscript of a memorandum was found, in which the former Minister of War declared himself innocent.

He reproaches other Ministers and the Duma Committees that obstructed all his actions. Suchomlinov confesses that his only mistake was to think that the present war would be of short duration.

Violate Swiss Neutrality

Reports from Berne state that the Swiss Federal Council has published its third report about the political and economic measures taken during the war. Swiss neutrality has been violated several times by frontier incidents, but, with the exception of several aeroplane attacks, they were without importance.

As to the mail and telegraphic censorship, France and Britain have acted contrary to the international principle concerning the liberty of transit and thus caused serious damage to neutrals. The Federal Council further states that, up to the end of March, 1916, fifty trains with seriously wounded soldiers were transported through Switzerland.

The International Red Cross has made a proposal to all belligerents with a view to establishing a truce after each engagement, in order to rescue and identify the dead soldiers. Germany answered that her reply would depend upon the initiative of the enemy. Russia, Belgium, France, Britain and Italy flatly refused, on military reasons.

It is reported from Athens that the question of the transport of Servian troops through Greek territory has apparently been dropped. The Greek Ministers in the Capitals of the Entente Powers have communicated to the Greek Government that the Entente has resolved to transport the Servian troops by the sea route.

According to reports from Athens, the Greek Government has delivered to the Ministers of the Entente Powers an emphatic protest against the occupation by force of Fort Dewatepe by French troops. The Greek Government pointed out the impression made upon the Greek people by this measure, which is contrary to the solemn promises given.

Austro-Rumanian Treaty

Reports from Bukharest state that the commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Rumania has been signed. The treaty is based on the same conditions as that between Germany and Rumania.

The Rumanian Government will place under public administration those grinding mills which received subsidies from the British, in order to stop this work. The British took this measure in order to impede the delivery of flour to Germany and have spent 15 million Francs for this purpose.

Colonel-General von Moltke, in an interview granted to a representative of the Hungarian paper A Vilag, said that the engagements at Verdun are, perhaps, of a decisive influence. The French have concentrated their whole reserve at Verdun, so that the danger of their situation increases if they suffer a defeat.

The struggle is a hard one, but the Germans are advancing steadily, though slowly and future events can be awaited with confidence. Colonel-General von Moltke considers that the Russians are unable to undertake a great offensive; besides, the German positions are so strong that it is impossible for the Russians to break through.

The Italians cannot think of making any progress, since the Austro-Hungarian army is like a wall of steel. In the Balkans, the Entente is very much puzzled. They prepared large defensive positions, expecting a German attack, but, since the Germans do not attack, the Entente Powers are at a loss what to do.

The newspaper correspondents on the western front give details about the recent French gas-attack in the Aisne district. The French released four gas-waves at half-an-hour's interval.

The gas advanced in thick, greyish-black waves, with a nauseating smell of chloride. The clouds were so dark that, in the German trenches, nobody could see his immediate neighbor. The gas-masks, however, offered complete protection, especially as a squally wind suddenly drove the clouds further on.

Those few who, by their own carelessness, were unable to put on their gas-masks, were sent to hospital, suffering from asphyxiation spasms in the lungs. The scene was ended by a shot of the German artillery, which exploded the French gas-magazine.

Lord Lonsdale to U.S. For Wild West Sports

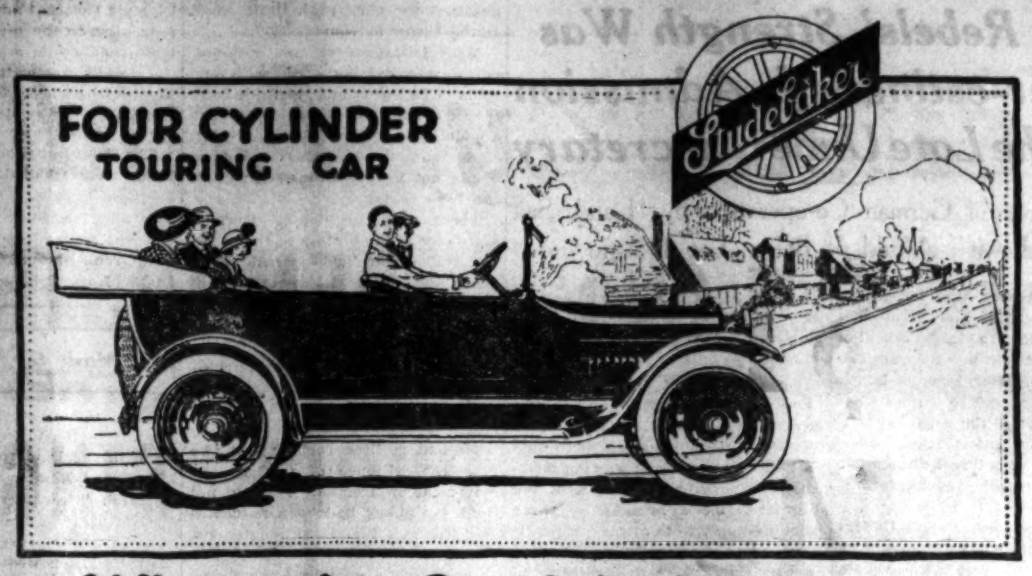
LORD LONSDALE.

New York, April 25.—The sporting world will receive with keen interest the news that Colonel Hugh Cecil Lowther, fifth Earl of Lonsdale, has cabled his acceptance of a place on the list of honorary stewards under whose auspices the Stampede, a big western tournament for the world's championship in frontier sports, will be held for the eight days, August 5 to 12 next at Sheepshead Bay Speedway and his intention of attending the event if conditions in his home land make it possible.

Lord Lonsdale, friend of the late King Edward VII, and the wealthiest and most distinguished and popular patron of sports in England, disappointed the sportsmen of the country when he was forced to abandon his announced purpose of being present at the Willard-Moran boxing contest. His welcome will be a hearty one if he honors the Stampede with his presence. His long, conspicuous activities in racing, yachting and pugilism have made him almost as familiar and notable a figure here as abroad.

Sir Thomas Lipton is another noted English sporting devotee whose similar acceptance is awaited. Their America confreres will include the governors of all western states, the United States senators from the country west of the Mississippi River and prominent eastern gentleman sportsmen.

The Stampede has been projected by Harry S. Harkness, Standard Oil magnate, and a coterie of other well known lovers of amateur outdoor competitions, and they hope to make it the greatest commemorative fete of its character in sporting annals.



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And the Studebaker engine is ECONOMICAL of fuel. The carburetor is placed high, lessening the distance the gas has to travel to the cylinders—the design of valves, manifolds, pistons, every detail has been carefully studied—thus making a great saving in petrol and oil consumption

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Irish Rebels' Strength Was Under-estimated, Admission Of the Late Under-Secretary

Find Proofs of German Co-operation by 'Land, Sea And Air'; Afraid of Being Too Drastic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—The commission to inquire into the Irish rebellion held its first sitting today. The Chairman, Lord Hardinge, explained that it was proposed to inquire what was the nature of the official system for obtaining information about such matters as outbreaks and what steps were taken when such information was obtained.

Sir Matthew Nathan, late Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was the first witness. He testified that, out of 180,000 Nationalist Volunteers, not more than 11,000 had supported the disloyal propaganda.

He said that an impetus was given to the disloyal movement by the fear that the Compulsory Military Service Bill would be applied to Ireland. This brought numbers of men into the Sinn Fein.

Sir Matthew Nathan declared that the hostile volunteers in Dublin numbered about 3,000. The Irish Government considered it important that the Irish Volunteers should not become a military organisation and steps were taken to prevent them securing arms and ammunition.

Found German Plot

There was no definite proof of any connection between the anti-British Irishmen and Germany until three days before the outbreak. Then a memorandum was found, saying that the Germans contemplated a combined offensive by land, sea and air, in order to secure victory before May and requesting the Irish Volunteers to be ready to render their promised assistance.

The Government received advice that the Germans would attempt to land arms from submarines and, consequently, the police and military were ordered to be on guard. Special precautions were taken, owing to information that Dublin Castle was to be attacked. Drastic steps, including the arrest of the rebel leaders, had been decided upon and other matters were being discussed when the first shots rang out.

The Government did not suppress the Volunteers, because that might have alienated the sympathies of loyalists. Sir Matthew Nathan said that the Constabulary was considered strong enough to cope with the disorders. 2,500 men, with three machine-guns, were always in readiness and there were also 2,500 men at the Curragh, but, contrary to expectations, they were insufficient.

Afraid to Enforce Act

"The licence to carry arms was not enforced, because so many people were carrying arms for a legal purpose. The statute against illegal assembly was not enforced. No action was taken to prevent drilling, because we were afraid to enforce the Act. We were deterred practically for political purposes.

"The Chief Secretary was aware of the situation, knew that there were sham attacks to capture Dublin Castle and that women were training to nurse wounded. No notice was taken of these mimic operations.

"Interference would certainly have led to bloodshed. It was thought that, if the affair was left alone, it would blow over and there would be no bloodshed."

Sir Mathew Nathan declared that expanding bullets and a few German mortars were discovered in Dublin. He gave a considerable amount of his evidence in private.

Mr. Birrell's Admissions

Mr. Augustine Birrell, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared that Sir Matthew Nathan had covered the ground in a most comprehensive fashion.

Mr. Birrell pointed out that, if the Home Rule Bill had not been passed, there would have been a revolt in Ireland and America. He emphasised the very prejudicial effect of the Ulster movement.

Many Irishmen, at the outbreak of the war, did not agree with Mr. Redmond's patriotic attitude and they disliked Sir Edward Carson's appointment to the Cabinet. If Mr. Redmond had joined the Cabinet, he would not have remained leader of the Irish party.

There was, no doubt, German assistance at the bottom of the rebellion. The war had turned many heads and upset the most prudent calculations.

Mr. Birrell agreed with the President that the ranks of the Sinn Feiners had been swelled by shirkers of military service. The more active recruiting was, the greater the increase of Sinn Feinism.

He had realised for the last two years the existence of a dangerous movement in Ireland. He did not think his policy had been much influenced by others, although Mr. Redmond took the view that the Sinn Feiners were negligible and Mr. John Dillon strongly favored non-intervention.

At the Theaters

Tomorrow night the 11th and 12th episodes of The Exploits of Elaine will be shown at the Apollo Theater. These interesting chapters in the skillful and elusive mystery are called The Hour of Three, and Chinatown. The novelized version runs in the CHINA PRESS today. Tonight's Apollo bill features The Torch Bearers, a three part Pathe Film d'Art. The plot is taken from Mr. Henry Ataille's masterpiece, Les Flambeaux. The other pictures are Pathe's British and French War Gazettes, showing war in the snow, Physical Culture, Jumping, a Pathe's color comedy called Wiffles Joins the Gang and a laughable Chaplin parody of The Face on the Barroom Floor.

• • •

With the final arrival of the warm weather St. George's Gardens, Bubbling Well, has re-opened the Open Air Cinema Theater. The picture program is of the highest order and the surroundings are ideal. The program begins at 9 p.m.

• • •

The Three Yakowleffs, members of the Imperial Russian Ballet, lead the Victoria Theater bill tonight. They have one of the best dancing acts ever staged for Shanghai. In addition there is an excellent program of picture dramas and comedies.

• • •

The Construction of the Panama Canal is shown on the screen at the Olympic Theater tonight. There are four parts to the picture which depicts vividly the methods by which the world's greatest engineering feat was accomplished. There are also two good comedy pictures.

• • •

The Towa bill shows a Hazards of Helen picture called The Escape on the Fast Freight. There are other good films including four thousand feet interesting scenes from the battlefronts and a Keystone comedy, In the Rogues' Gallery.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March "Grenadier" .....Pares
2. Overture "La Poupee de Nuremberg".....Adam
3. Waltz "Eton Boating Song" Kaps
4. Selection "A Runaway Girl".. Caryll
5. Serenade "Moonlight" .....Moret
6. Selection "Reminiscences of Scotland".....Godfrey

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Weddings

Mason-Wavell

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Wavell to Mr. Stanley Mason of Butterfield and Swire will take place on the 23rd instant at Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Diniz-Oliveira

Wedding bells chimed merrily at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Nanzing Road, when Mr. J. M. Diniz was married to Miss Laura Oliveira at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by the Rev. Father Diniz, a brother of the groom.

The bride was given away by Mr. A. S. dos Remedios and looked lovely in her wedding dress of white crepe de chine and veil, with orange blossoms, and holding a shower bouquet of roses. She was attended by Misses Marguerite Diniz and Lydia Remedios as bridesmaids, while on the part of the groom Mr. A. M. Diniz stood as best man.

A big gathering of friends attended the ceremony at the Church and later called at the home of the groom, No. 13 North Szechuen Road, where a reception was held.

Mr. J. M. Diniz is the brother of Captain A. M. Diniz, commanding the Portuguese Co., S.V.C. and is one of the best shots in the company. The newly married couple leave on Monday for Japan where they expect to spend their honeymoon, returning after a month.

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$3 per hour
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¶ LONG LIFE WITHOUT DIMINUTION OF CANDLE POWER.

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
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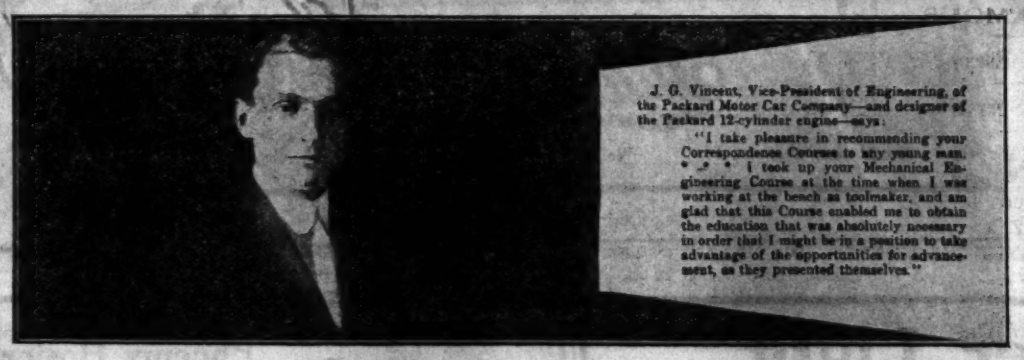
Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



J. G. Vincent, Vice-President of Engineering, of the Packard Motor Car Company—and designer of the Packard 12-cylinder engine—says:

"I take pleasure in recommending your Correspondence Courses to any young man. • • • I took up your Mechanical Engineering Course at the time when I was working at the bench as toolmaker, and am glad that this Course enabled me to obtain the education that was absolutely necessary in order that I might be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities for advancement, as they presented themselves."

How Big Firms Develop Men by Urging Self-Education

Here is a new and tested idea in the scientific handling of men. The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, American Car & Foundry Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Bethlehem Steel Company—and hundreds of other concerns, large and small, in every line of trade and industry, are developing good men by urging self-education through the International Correspondence Schools.

They are doing this because they know that a man who acquires his training by such self-education—correspondence instruction—is a man of unusual resourcefulness, perseverence and determination.

And they know by the achievements of such I. C. S. students as Vice-President Vincent of the Packard Motor Car Company, that I. C. S. training, in whatever line it is, is sound, practical and thorough.

Some employers simply urge their man to take these courses—others pay outright for I.C.S. instruction—others simply ask the I. C. S. to recommend trained men to them. Surely, we can help you in one of these three ways

282 Different Courses to Help You

The I. C. S. are prepared to train your men to do the work you want them to do. Their 282 courses include training for almost every occupation

For example, the Warner Gear Company, of Muncie, Ind., who employ over 900 men of special technical and chemical training, say: "At least 50% of our employes are students, and such being the case, it enables us to get nothing but the best results. Our draughtsmen are all graduates of the I. C. S."

And Mr. F. H. Abbott, himself an I.C.S. student, and an executive of Spencer, Trask & Co., bankers in New York, says that 40% of the company's employes enjoy the co-operation of the firm in an I. C. S. Correspondence Study Plan. And, remember, most of its employes are college graduates.

Other Firms That Are Developing Men by Urging Self-Education Are:

Interboro Rapid Transit Co.
Pennsylvania Rubber Co.
Ray Consolidated Mining Co.
Thos. Maddock Sons Co.
Holt Manufacturing Co.
Travelers Insurance Co.

And 251 Railroads and Other Industrial Concerns

Firms That Are Locating Trained Men Through the I. C. S.

American Rolling Mills
Davis Colliery Co.
U. S. Coal Co.
United Natural Gas Co.
Harper & Brothers, Publishers
Tayler Eng. & Mfg. Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad
N. J. Zinc Company
Swift & Company
Beechnut Packing Co.

EMPLOYERS' COUPON

International Correspondence Schools
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Tell me, without obligation on my part, how you can cooperate with me in training my employes in the line of work I have checked.

☐ Commercial
☐ Advertising
☐ Salesmanship
☐ Drafting
☐ Electricity
☐ Engineering
☐ Shop Practice
☐ Or———

Ask us about any special Course. It is probably among the 275 other Courses we have to offer.

Name and Title
Firm
Address

(Pin this coupon to your letterhead, if you please)

A Word from You Enough

You may have one single promising employe whom you want to train for advertising, selling, or for some technical position. Or, you may have ten, or a hundred who would become more and more valuable, and more and more productive with some special technical training.

The I.C.S. are ready with a practical plan, no matter how small or how great your needs. All you need do is to mail this coupon and let them tell you how they can cooperate with you. If you do not wish to take this matter up yourself, give the coupon on the opposite side to one of your employes.

NOTICE
All employes of this plant who are taking Correspondence School Courses will please file their names with the undersigned.
American Car & Foundry Co
W. S. Johnson, Gen. Supt.

Can't You Do What This Man Has Done?

Since 1905, when H. S. Gardner took his first I. C. S. Course, he has been climbing steadily in the building profession. Now, as Superintendent of Construction of the THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY, he has supervised the erection of the new Equitable Building, New York, the largest office building in the world. He writes:

"I enrolled for a Course with the I. C. S. in 1905. Since that time I have studied many of your books and lesson papers on various subjects and consider them as having been of great assistance to me.

"As Superintendent of Construction on the new Equitable Building, Broadway, Cedar, Nassau and Pine Streets, New York, N. Y., I have noticed that Foremen who were students of your Schools are more alert in reading drawings and understand their duties better than those not trained by your methods.

"I consider the man who has had special training in your Schools a safer man to employ, for he is accurate and consequently less liable to make errors than the untrained mechanic.

"To the man who wishes to make a success in life, a Course in the I. C. S. furnishes an excellent opportunity."

H. S. GARDNER,
Supt. of Construction Equitable Bldg.
THOMPSON-STARRETT CO.

How 5,000 Men Increased Their Salaries Last Year

Last year over 5,000 men took the trouble to report promotion and increased salaries secured through I. C. S. training.

Just think what this means to you—their testimony on the one hand, and on the other hand, the testimony of employers.

When employers in all lines of business are seeking I. C. S. trained men—urging employes to take I. C. S. courses, even paying for these courses, in many cases—

When employers are watching, promoting and increasing the salaries of the men who are taking I. C. S. courses—

When the I. C. S. trained man is a man of recognized ability—a man known for determination, perseverance and ambition—

Can you afford not to be an I. C. S. trained man? Aren't you big enough to do what these 5,000 men did last year, when the same opportunities are yours?

Their Methods—Their Success—Easily Yours

It makes no difference where you live, nor under what conditions you work, the I. C. S. will bring to you in your spare time and at small cost, exactly the kind of training that your employer needs and values—exactly the kind of training that will result in increased salary and advancement.

Look Into the Future

Can You Afford Not to be an I. C. S. Trained Man?

If you want to succeed, if you want to advance, if you want more money—

If you want these very things that I.C.S. training makes certain—can you afford **not** to take up an I. C. S. course.

Don't let anything stop you. Long hours! Hard work! Tired at night! What about Edison, staying up half the night? What if you do make temporary sacrifices—what will they amount to, measured against the advancement that will be yours! Don't hesitate. Send the coupon, train yourself for the job ahead—say "I WILL" and do it now.

CUT OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
C 11 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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☐ Electric Lighting	☐ ADVERTISING MAN
☐ Electric Car Running	☐ Window Trimmer
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Show Card Writer
☐ Telephone Expert	☐ Outdoor Sign Painter
☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER	☐ ILLUSTRATOR
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ DESIGNER
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ BOOKKEEPER
☐ Gas Engineer	☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER	☐ Cert. Public Accountant
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Railway Accountant
☐ MINE FOREMAN OR ENGINEER	☐ Commercial Law
☐ Metallurgist or Prospector	☐ GOOD ENGLISH
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER	☐ Teacher
☐ Marine Engineer	☐ Common School Subjects
☐ ARCHITECT	☐ CIVIL SERVICE
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Navigator ☐ Spanish
☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING	☐ Poultry Raising ☐ German
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ AUTO RUNNING ☐ French
☐ CHEMIS	☐ Auto Repairing ☐ Italian

☐ English for Chinese by Phonograph Method and Special Chinese Text books.

Name
Occupation
Street and No.
City Prov.

How 25 Firms Train Men ◎ By Edward Mott Woolley

Without a sufficient number of trained men it is impossible for the big business undertaking of today to meet competition. The failure of a large store in New York is attributed, by men who knew the inside workings of that great establishment, to lack of an efficient organization. I believe a careful study of present-day failures will show, in nine cases out of ten, that incapable men were the cause.

Acting on this belief, I have just made some researches along the opposite line. I have been getting information as to the attitude of large employers on the subject of trained men—and of course I do not refer especially to men in the artisan trades. It goes without saying that machinists and carpenters and other mechanics are necessary. I am dealing here with the higher training, and, for the purpose of this article, I am considering correspondence training in particular.

Long-winded introductions I always regard as a nuisance, so let me cut straight through such preliminaries and get at concrete facts. The other day I was in Trenton, N. J., and I went to see Mr. Archibald M. Maddock, president of the Thomas Maddock Sons' Company—a very large pottery that makes bath tubs, lavatory equipment, and such goods in great variety. It is a fine plant.

Mr. Maddock is one of those modern manufacturers who believe that success or failure is to be determined by one factor: *men*. He began a number of years ago to see this proposition in its true relation to his business.

Mr. Maddock reasoned that in order to insure its perpetuation as a successful going concern, a business house must analyze its potential executive material. Having done this he arrived at the conclusion that he must help his men to develop. Left to themselves, he knew, they would not do it—except in occasional instances.

I have not space to tell all the things he has done. He has gone about it systematically to develop all his men, from the apprentices up. There are classes and special lectures and the like. But one of the biggest things he has achieved lies in the direction of correspondence courses for the office force and the selling staff.

The Maddock Company pays the tuition of its men who are really in earnest and will agree to complete their courses in the International Correspondence Schools.

To me Mr. Maddock put the thing this way:

"I feel that a business ought to develop from within; but in order to do that it must go outside for help—not for men, but for instruction. You cannot make a man broad and capable and trained by giving him simply what he gets within a business. You've got to go outside. I have found the help of the correspondence courses an invaluable thing. In this way we get the benefits of holding men who are in intimate touch with all the details of our individual problems here, and the additional benefit of that condensed outside viewpoint they need. It is just the combination to make men broad."

A very different line of business is that of Spencer Trask and Company, in New York. They are bankers and brokers, conducting a nation-wide business with branches in various parts of the country. Mr. F. H. Abbott, one of the company's executives, gave me some interesting facts about the extensive educational work done by this house with correspondence courses.

Mr. Abbott is a student himself, and about forty per cent. of the company's employes enjoy the co-operation of the firm in a correspondence study plan.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operating the New York subways, is another large concern that has found its own interests conserved through correspondence courses for its men. I went up to the great power house of the company at West Fifty-Ninth Street and the Hudson River and talked with Willis Lawrence, mechanical engineer in charge. Mr. Lawrence is a former student of the International Correspondence Schools; and the company's higher executives believe in this form of human development.

The company keeps a record of the men's marks, and I had the privilege of examining some of these figures. A small percentage of those who began did not make good, and dropped out. Those who stuck showed remarkable high marks, averaging above ninety-five per cent.

Then Mr. Lawrence showed me a significant record. The men who had failed in their correspondence courses had nearly all "resigned" from the employ of the Interborough. I asked him if this meant that they had been discharged, but the question remained unanswered.

Mr. Lawrence told me that men under him had frequently increased their earning capacity three times and over through correspondence studies. The benefits accruing to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had been such, he said, that the plan was to be extended.

Out in Garden City, on Long Island, is the large publishing and printing plant of Doubleday, Page & Company. I asked Mr. Russell Doubleday, secretary of the company, what experience his house had had with correspondence study. He replied with a very definite instance.

The engineering superintendent of the plant, Mr. Herman Ertel, came up from a job as assistant janitor by means of International Correspondence Schools' work. It is an interesting story. Ertel applied to the house for employment ten years ago. He had no trade, and was glad to get unskilled work. One day a year later something happened to the electric light, and, to the surprise of everybody, Ertel fixed it. After that he fell into the habit of making various electrical repairs about the machinery, and this finally attracted the notice of the firm. It was then the discovery was made that Ertel was studying electrical engineering with the International Correspondence Schools. He moved up rapidly to his present position. Here was a rarely good man, discovered through a correspondence course.

Commenting on this, Mr. Russel Doubleday said to me:

"As secretary of Doubleday, Page & Company, I believe most heartily in the benefits resulting to a company through training of its men by correspondence.

I went also to see Mr. Walter C. Allen, the new president of the great Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, whose factories are at Stamford, Conn., with general offices in New York. Mr. Allen's own story is romantic, for he went to work in this plant as an apprentice and learned the toolmakers's trade. He took up correspondence study with the International Correspondence Schools and made it a tool to help along his rapid advancement. He is still young, yet he is the right-hand man of Henry R. Towne, now Chairman of the Board. His career is inspiring. Naturally Mr. Allen believes in correspondence education. The Yale & Towne Company has among its employes more than a hundred students of the International Correspondence Schools. The company has in the past paid part of the tuition for many students.

"To every young man who has the right foundation," Mr. Allen said to me, "I would say: 'Do it.' It is utterly impossible for the untrained man to advance, and quite as impossible for the house to hold its own without a continuous supply of trained workers and executives."

At the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Third Street, where the famous old Fifth Avenue Hotel used to stand, in New York, I found a rather remarkable instance of co-operation between employer and employes for man development through spare-time study.

On this site stands the Fifth Avenue Office Building, of which the supervising engineer in charge is a young man named David Larkin. Until you go through a big office building from cellar to garret, you do not realize what a huge proposition it is. This building relaly is the equivalent of a city of 5,000 people. It has twenty-six elevators, and within the building is a plant that makes its own power, heat, light, and ice water, as well as refrigerating facilities for a large restaruant. Mr. Larken has more than a hundred men under him in the mechanical operation of the building.

To practically all of these men he says in effect:

"I want you to take correspondence courses."

There is no compulsion. But when an employer says a thing like that, it is safe to wager that he looks with strong disfavor on a man who neglects to take his advice.

Mr. Larkin himself is a product of correspondence courses. He is an Englishman whose first work in America was done for ten or twelve dollars a week.

"I have been a student for years, and I am always a correspondence student," he told me. "I am studying that way now. If I can do it, so can my men."

The other day I was in Bethlehem, Pa., the town so conspicuously before the public just now as a center of war munitions. Twenty thousand men are at work in the plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at South Bethlehem, and points adjacent. It is evident that to direct these forces takes a strong staff of trained executives.

I had a conversation with several of the executives of the Bethlehem Steel Company; they told me they had seen good results from correspondence courses, and were encouraging their men to take up work with the International Correspondence Schools.

Another great concern in Pennsylvania that believes in encouraging its employes to become trained is the American Car and Foundry Company, at Berwick, Pa.—the largest concern of its kind in America. Recently the General Superintendent, Mr. W. S. Johnson, posted in conspicuous places about the plant notices asking young men who had profited from suitable educational advantages to make application for advancement. In response to a letter of inquiry about these notices, Mr. Johnson said:

"Our purpose in posting the notices was to keep in touch with men who are trying to improve themselves, so that when opportunities arise we will have on file information as to prospective candidates for advancement."

On file in the office of Mr. Johnson are the names of fifty-nine correspondence school students who are eligible for advancement as a result of their ambition.

In the matter of education, no employer of labor takes a more decided stand than Thomas A. Edison.

Mr. Edison authorized me to say that correspondence courses, in his opinion, offer the logical means of education for the poor man, and for the man who is employed and cannot give up his position to take an expensive course in a technical school.

I might mention also the New York Edison Company, which for years has been a believer in the systematic education of employes, both through personal instruction and correspondence work. In New Jersey the Public Service Corporation has specifically encouraged its men to take correspondence courses.

Among other concerns whose higher executives express a desire to help along the recruiting of trained organizations with the aid of correspondence study are the Packard Motor Company, Detroit; the American Graphophone Company, of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; the Norfolk and Western Railway Company; the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, Jeanette, Pa.; the New Britain Machine Company, New Britain, Conn.; the Hastings Foundry and Iron Works, Hastings, Neb.; the Sheffield Car Company, Three Rivers, Mich.; the International Harvester Company of Canada, Hamilton, Canada; the Oliver Iron Mining Company, Virginia, Minn.; the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; the Lyons Atlas Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Holt Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill.; and the Philadephia and Reading Railway Company.

Without plenty of trained men it is impossible for big business undertakings to meet competition. This is becoming so startlingly apparent, it must take its place as an axiom. The more enterprising of those upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for perpetuating great establishments see in spare time courses an instrument they can use no less to their own profit than to that of their men.

The problem of getting executives who can make a business go is one that appeals to the better business men of our time.

'We Will Get Them,' Petain Tells Troops

Paris, April 16.—General Petain, commanding at Verdun, has issued the following "order of the day" to his army:

"The 9th of April is a glorious day for our arms. The furious assaults of the soldiers of the Crown Prince have been everywhere broken. Infantrymen, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of the Eleventh Army were rivals in heroism. Honor to all.

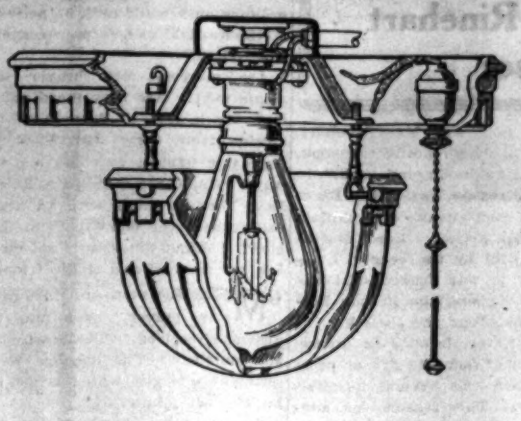
"The Germans without doubt will attack again. Let everyone work and watch to obtain the same success as yesterday.

"Have courage. We will get them."

FAMOUS AUTHOR OF 'PECK'S BAD BOY' DIES

Milwaukee, April 17.—Former Government George W. Peck, famous the world over as the author of "Peck's Bad Boy," a veteran author and newspaper publisher, died unexpectedly in Riverside Sanitarium yesterday before his relatives could be summoned. Bright's disease was the cause.

He became the State's Executive in the revolt against the plan to make public school attendance compulsory, and after his term in office he returned to his love for printers' ink and for the hunting field, being almost as well known among experts in the shooting of wild fowl as he was among readers for his writings. Six months ago he became ill.



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This means dispersion of shadows—the production of a pure, clear, soft, white light—and the elimination of eye-strain.

Brascolites afford all the eye-comfort and diffusive benefits of indirect lighting—with 50% greater efficiency. The light much resembles daylight, and is spread evenly over the area to be lighted, instead of spotted over it. Better work, and more of it, is possible under these favorable conditions.

Brascolite is not a bulb or lamp; it is a fixture, built on a new principal—the light rays are both diffused through the suspended bowl, and reflected by the depolished white plane above the lamp.

Brascolites do not depend on the color, shape or height of the ceiling. They carry, as it were, their own ceiling.

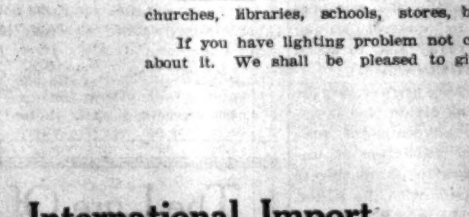
They are easy to install—shipped complete, with no trimming, wiring or assembling to attend to.

A hole in the bottom of the bowl not only prevents the accumulation of bugs and dirt, but perfects the ventilation of the lamp, making its life 30% longer than lamps enclosed in glass balls.

The Brascolite System is daily being installed to replace both direct reflected and indirect lighting systems—architects and lighting engineers are specifying Brascolites for new buildings in America and Europe.

Brascolite is ideal for use in hotels, railroad cars and stations, churches, libraries, schools, stores, banks, offices, hospitals and homes.

If you have lighting problem not covered by any of these, tell us about it. We shall be pleased to give you advice.



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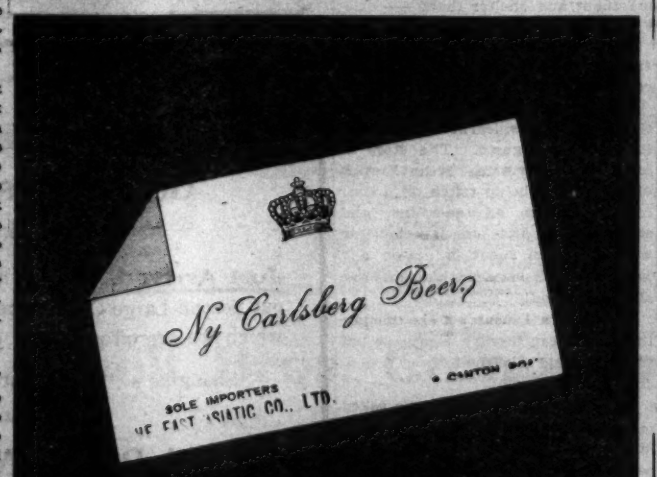

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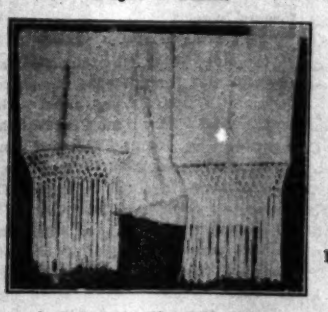

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5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
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10. Its Price is in reach of All.

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The Only Player Piano which is Sensitive in Accentuation.

Fitted with PATENT RHOMBOID TRACKER and TRANSPOSING BAR.

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Save Retail Profit by buying direct from us.

Inspection cordially invited. Catalogue on request.

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Those who appreciate

Good Food

and are fond of

Dancing

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Restaurant R. N.

ASTOR ROAD

The restaurant has been re-arranged, so that those who so wish may dance between the courses at dinner and supper.

The China Press

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Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart And the Censor

By Joyce Kilmer

"POLITICALLY," said Mary Roberts Rinehart, "Great Britain is a true democracy. Socially, it is an oligarchy."

We had been talking about Mrs. Rinehart's various exciting experiences during her recent visit to the front. And Mrs. Rinehart had made some remarks, by no means complimentary, about the British censor. This official has suppressed "Kings, Queens and Pawns," Mrs. Rinehart's record of her adventures, on the ground that it contains information of value to the Germans. But the book's author believes that the reason for its suppression is that it contains an interview with Queen Mary. And she endeavored to explain to me why the publication of such an interview would offend the sensibilities of the British Government.

"The publication of the interview in The Saturday Evening Post, which circulates extensively in England," said Mrs. Rinehart, "brought out a storm of protest. To understand that it is necessary to know the British attitude toward the royal family. Although Queen Mary herself read and approved the interview before it was published, this fact did not alter the general feeling that no member of the royal family should ever talk for publication. As I said, politically Great Britain is a true democracy, but socially it is an oligarchy.

"You see, this was not an interview in the ordinary sense of the word. I was presented to the Queen, and was permitted to make a record of that presentation and of my impressions.

"I think it was felt that the United States should be given a more adequate impression of Queen Mary's personality than had hitherto been possible. As the Queen knew very well, she seemed to most Americans to be not a gracious and charming woman, filling a high place with ability and conscience, but a cold, arrogant, and detached great lady, who disliked America and Americans, and was at no pains to conceal her dislike.

"However, the English people as a mass, not as a class, prefer to have their royalties not human, but superhuman. They like to run the Government and the newspapers and the war and the high seas, but they want the royal family left alone, and just brought out for coronations and to open Parliament. They like to stage the royal family and then to lift the curtain. This, as I said, is the attitude of the middle classes, who are the real rulers. The English aristocracy has an utterly different attitude."

"But is it possible," I asked, "that so important an official as the censor is governed in his conduct by such prejudices and conventions as you describe?"

"The censor did not give this as his reason," said Mrs. Rinehart. "He says that the book contains information of value to the enemy, and that if the offending parts are cut out there will not be enough left to make the publication of an English edition worth while.

"But this is merely an excuse. I betrayed no military secrets. Everything I wrote was given me by the officers belonging to headquarters staffs of the armies. In several cases I wrote from notes given me by the officers. In every instance I told less, instead of more, than I was given permission to tell. And much of the material I sent to the front for approval after I had written it. Almost all of the material was published by the censor's consent in English magazines, and it is only when the articles are incorporated in a book containing the interview with the Queen that they are suppressed.

"What does the censor, sitting safe at his desk in London, know of conditions at the front, or what may or what may not be safely told? I am a modest person, but I knew more in a minute of the true situation in the places I visited than the British censor can know in a year. I've been there! Please understand that I am not defending myself. I am merely accusing the censorship of stupidity.

"The attitude of the British sensor," said Mrs. Rinehart, "is utterly unlike that of the officer at the front, who really know what may and what may not be told safely."

"Are you going back?" I asked.

"I think not," said Mrs. Rinehart. "My family, after reading the book, says that I am not going back."

"Another reason," said Mrs. Rinehart, "has been advanced to explain the censor's action. Lord Northcliffe was told by the censor, I believe, that it was feared that the chapters criticising the French hospitals might offend the French.

"But this, too, is only an excuse. As a matter of fact, the French press has criticised the French hospitals extensively. The reason for suppressing the book which the censor gave in his letter to my publisher is that it contains information which may be of value to the enemy. As most of the things about which I wrote may be seen with the naked eye by the Germans, and the rest are plainly visible from the enemy's aeroplanes, which are always hovering overhead, I am afraid that the British censor is attributing to the Germans less intelligence than the allied armies have found them to possess."

"I suppose," I said, "that the war is making the English people more and more democratic."

"Undoubtedly it is," said Mrs. Rinehart. "I do not mean that class distinction are gone. They are not. There are times when they seem to be obliterated, but I daresay that is only temporary. The real thing that has come to England is that the war has made an intolerant people tolerant; a selfish people unselfish.

"And of course it has united the kingdom. A nation is nothing more than a great family, its members ready enough to quarrel among themselves, but ready also to stand as a unit against the world.

"And this is the answer to the people who would divide this country into camps, advocates of preparedness against advocates of unpreparedness, German sympathizers against sympathizers with the Allies. We will always be divided, always quarreling with each other, until a great issue unites us as against a common foe.

"I said that the English were a selfish people. But we are a selfish nation. We seem determined to put commercial prosperity above the national honor."

"You believe," I said, "that we are destined to face a great issue which will unite us?"

"Eventually we must face that issue," said Mrs. Rinehart. "No one seriously doubts this, I believe. The only question is whether the issue will arise now, when we are not ready, or later. Even complete preparedness will not keep us from ultimate conflict. It will postpone it, probably. Certainly it will shorten it. There is, of course, a very simple way to keep us out of foreign war."

"And what is that?" I asked.

"Cut our cables, close our harbors, abandon our foreign possessions, recall our Ambassadors, muzzle the press, and have an earthquake separate us from Canada and Mexico!" she replied. "And even that will not protect us long. Of course, we could fight each other."

I asked Mrs. Rinehart what the English people thought of the attitude of the United States toward the Allies.

"They are disappointed," she replied. "At first they hoped for active assistance. That failing, they looked to us for moral support. If one thinks of the war as a conflict of nations, this is not so easy to understand as when one grasps the British and French conviction that it is a war not only of races but of fundamentally differing ideals. The French did not expect our support because of the fact that we are largely Anglo-Saxon, but because, in so many ways, we stood for the thing they were upholding.

"I believe they care less now, not for our support, but for our assistance. The revelation of our military weakness has shown them that we are valuable only as a great reservoir of supplies from which to draw. But, at the worst, the Allies feel only regret, no contempt, at our persistent neutrality.

"In a conversation with Winston Churchill, then First Lord, at the British Admiralty, I asked whether a rumor I had heard at the front had any foundation of truth. This rumor was that Germany was purposely antagonizing the United States, for two reasons—one, to stop the shipments of munitions and horses to the Allies; the second, and more far-seeing, to secure better terms of peace when the end of the war should come. America, more remote, not bitter with the accumulated bitterness of many years, and partly German, might yield better terms of peace. Winston Churchill's answer, carefully considered was that he thought not.

"'The Americans are bad people to fight,' he said. 'No nation wishes to quarrel with them. I am sure Germany does not.'"

I asked Mrs. Rinehart if there was any truth in the report that some of the men on active service were doing work that deserved to be called literature.

"They are not producing literature in quantity," she answered. "Here and there, in the mass of material that comes from the trenches, is something so graphic and tense that it ceases to be mere writing and becomes literature. But, generally speaking, I do not think that any of the men at the front are producing literature.

"This depends, of course, on what is literature. If literature is fine writing, I cannot see how it can be done on active service. Men at the front are thinking in terms of life and death. Probably the best work on the field will be done by those who have had newspaper training, and have learned to work under stress.

"Personally, I do not believe that much work of permanent value, save as a record of conditions, will be done on the field. The conditions are either intolerable boredom and waiting, under strain, or horrifying activities. After the fighting men return to their normal life and regain their sense of perspective, there may be an overwhelmingly great literature of the war. Most of the writing now, aside from that of the correspondents, is being done by men who by age or disability have been unable to take the field."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the war has as yet had any effect on the literary taste of the English people?"

"It is difficult to say," Mrs. Rinehart answered. "The trend of the periodicals has become more serious. Books are not being sold in quantity, but this is rather the result of the financial stress than of any change in taste. And, while the apparent result is a more serious note in literature, the fact that Tommy Atkins takes his sense of fun to the trenches and writes home joyously of each new absurdity has enlivened the papers and magazines generally with a new and joyous humor that I hope will be preserved—the humor of the battle line.

"The British cartoons, unlike the German ones, which are grim and bitter, are very funny. One man, drawing in the trenches, recently sent to one of the papers a picture of an officer in his dugout, with shells falling about him. He is holding his telephone and, with a hunted expression, is receiving this message: 'Please let us know as soon as possible the number of tins of raspberry jam issued to you last Tuesday.'

"And there is that lovely story, from the Cornhill, of the British regiment which, from hearing the 'Hymn of Hate' sung so often in the German trenches, learned it and sang it with great gusto. The story is of the bewilderment of the French officer who is being taken on a tour of the British advance line, and stands dazed and uncomprehending while the men shout in unison and joyously: 'We have one hate, and one alone, England!'"

I asked Mrs. Rinehart if she thought that the great literary expression of the war would take the form of fiction, drama, or poetry.

"Who can possibly say" she asked in turn. "It may be that the total literary result will be negligible. When peace comes, men will hurry to the things of peace. To the vast majority the war will be a wound which must not be reopened. And then there is another thing to be taken into consideration. If the war lasts long enough, it will cease to stimulate the imagination, because it will no longer be novel. Fighting and killing will become the common business of life. It is peace that will appeal.

"But, naturally, there will be a literature of the war. I think it will not be fiction, beyond perhaps one or two big books. It will, I imagine, be history, and it will be the result not of one man's labors, but of the labor of many—it will be a composite picture painted by many. In the creative field it will take the form of poetry and drama. But even these may be less impressive than we expect. There are some things that lie too deep for expression."

"Do you think," I asked Mrs. Rinehart, "that the war has as yet produced anything that may be called literature?"

"Well," she replied, smiling, "you know I have written a book on it! But, seriously, a great deal of maudlin sentimentality and a great deal of straight-forward, strong, and manly work has been done. I fight shy of the word 'literature.' Probably the best work is yet to come. But some writing of really extraordinary quality is before the public, and much of it is most unassumingly presented."

"What nation," I asked, "has received the greatest spiritual benefit from the war?"

"Every nation will benefit," Mrs. Rinehart answered, "if sacrifice ennobles. Perhaps the least religious nations will receive the greatest spiritual benefits. In France and England the churches are crowded. The presence of death always awakens in people the hope of eternity.

"But I cannot feel that even these two results—the ennobling of a nation as a result of sacrifice and the spiritualizing of a nation as a result of the terrifying presence of death—will offset the brutalizing influence of war on the men immediately engaged in it. And this brutalizing effect is indisputable. A man told me of watching a regiment which had never been under fire as it went forward to its first engagement. Two days later he saw that regiment again. He had expected weariness and depression. He found both, plus a new expression, compounded of hate, bloodlust, and ferocity. It startled him. It made him think."

I asked Mrs. Rinehart what effect the nearness of battle had on her own literary power. She replied:

"I do not know how other writers are affected. I could do nothing at the front. I wrote the interview with the King of the Belgians there and ruined a really fine opportunity. Of course, I have had no newspaper training. But that was not the only trouble. For me, writing has two phases, each distinct from the other. One is receiving and absorbing an impression; the other is giving them out. And between the two there must be a lapse of time to give me perspective, to let me see the 'high light,' as it were—to know what should be emphasized. It is a matter of proportion, as all writing is. That is why I think that the real literature of the war will come after the world is once more at peace.

"Once, under a great strain, I did write something that reflected my attitude of mind. I had just been through a bombardment by aeroplanes, and I wrote that night, with cold hands and a hot head, my definition of war. It is this:

"'War is not two great armies meeting in a clash and frenzy of battle. It is much more than that. War is a boy carried on a stretcher, looking up at God's blue sky with bewildered eyes that are soon to close; war is a woman carrying a child that has been wounded by a shell; war is spirited horses tied in burning buildings and waiting for death; war is the flower of a race, torn, battered, hungry, bleeding, up to its knees in icy water; war is an old woman burning a candle before the Mater Dolorosa, for the son she has given for King and Country!'"

Why Benedicts Enlist and Bachelors 'Slack'

By Charles W. Wood

ACCORDING to British War Office statistics on recruiting 59 per cent. of the available married men in Great Britain volunteered for military duty while only 51 per cent. of the available single men responded. Why?

Are married men braver than single men? Are they more patriotic? Is it fair to draw any conclusion from these figures, or did they just happen to come out that way? Would the same ratio hold in New York, if there were an urgent call to save the country from invasion? I didn't know, so I set out to ask my married and single friends.

"MARRIED men are undoubtedly braver," was the first answer I received. "That's why they got married." The speaker was a serious sociologist who insisted that he was not joking.

"It has taken courage," he said, "generally foolhardy courage, for a workingman to get married during the past fifteen years. I wanted to get married ten years ago, but I was afraid. I'm quite sure I wouldn't enlist."

"IT isn't that at all," said one who had dared. "It is simply that married men are more used to war.

"John!" said his wife.

"I don't mean, dear," he said, "that they are more used to fighting. I mean that they are more used to discipline—to obeying orders. That's the big difference between military and civil life, dearie, and that's all I meant."

"Well, I wouldn't speak that way, then," she said.

"Come, come, dearie," he answered. "You know I was only joking anyway."

"IT'S because single men are braver," was the strange contention of a recent arrival from Ireland. "I've been in England most of the time since the war started, and I know it takes courage not to enlist. Nobody's life was safe if he could enlist and didn't. First, he'd lose his job, and a married man can't very well stand that. Then he'd be ostracized and, if he was married, his wife would be cut by all her respectable neighbors. Then, when he walked along the street, he'd be a target for everybody, young snips of women handing him white feathers and all that. Half the boys who enlisted did so because they couldn't stand the pressure, but you've got to give the single men credit for holding out longest."

"IT'S just like this," said an analytical benedict, pro-English to the core but English enough to be pro-his-own-opinion first. "The question has nothing to do with courage or patriotism. It's the idea of adventure that makes the strongest appeal to the volunteer."

"Are married men more adventurous," I asked.

"There's no difference between married and single," he said. "It's just like this: Every man likes a certain amount of adventure, and a single man has it. When he feels the longing coming on, he quits his job or jumps a train or makes love to a new girl or something. That satisfies his longing for adventure and ends it. Now, a married man can't act that way. He has to clamp the lid on himself until some big thing happens to blow it off. This war was just the thing for thousands of them. They could leave their wives with clear consciences and be called heroes in the bargain."

"IT's the women," said a hitherto happily married New Yorker. "I married an English girl eight years ago. She took to America like a native, never even wanted to visit the old country, so far as I could find out. Along comes the war and changes everything. She gets a batch of letters every week full of the same stuff—England expects every man to do his duty, and all that. Now she's got to calling me a slacker because I don't go over and enlist. If they're all as crazy as that over there I don't wonder that the husbands are willing to get shot."

"IT'S the women," said an English resident who wants to marry a New York girl. "I'd go back and enlist if I wasn't afraid of losing her. Most every single man has a best girl, one he doesn't want to take any chance of losing. If he's married, he's got her. He knows she'll be there when he comes back. All the poetry in the world may claim the contrary, but no woman can forgive a mere lover for making any such assumption."

"THE question has nothing to do with married men or single men as such," said a union labor leader. "The explanation is found in the conditions in England, where a large faction of the labor unionists comprise the only opposition to the war. Single men are generally freer to quit their jobs, go on strike or endure other hardships than married men. That is why employers generally show some preference to married men and why a larger percentage of single men stick to the unions under the most trying tests. The ratio of enlistment is not due to different temperaments but to the ratio of union influence."

"IT is clearly the influence of the women," said another union leader. "The ultra-radical working class is opposed to the war, but only women who actually work for wages are apt to see things from that class standpoint. Wives of workingmen, as a rule, do not. The social standards as they are appeal to them, and their attitude is generally middle class. It is the working-class woman with the middle-class outlook who is sending the workingman to war. That is why the married men comprise the larger number of victims."

"DID you ever hear such rot?" said an English-girl, working in a New York factory among a crowd of Germans. "Utterly selfish people can't be patriotic. And if a man doesn't marry or doesn't intend to marry, it's because he's utterly selfish. What do you think about it, Gretchen?"

"So!" said Gretchen. "I will never marry and I am utterly selfish, am I? Well, Im selfish then. But I made Fritz promise that he would go back and fight, and when I hear that he is murdered by Rooshians, can I turn around and marry another fellow?"

The Lure Of The Bugle ◎ By Hamlin Garland

HAMLIN GARLAND, poet, novelist, dramatist and publicist, is a son of the Middle West of America who won his literary spurs in Boston. Returning to Chicago, he founded the Cliff Dwellers' Club, and joined in the organization of the Drama League. Among his books are "Main-Travelled Roads," "Prairie Folks," and "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop." Characteristically outspoken are the sentiments embodied in the following poem—which partially conforms to the current literary mode of "vers libre."

I.

I AM for war.
Here every day I lead a cow to field
And after grunt at lifting stones upon a wall.
Each eve I bring the stupid beast to byre
And milk, and eat and go to sweaty bed
To rise at dawn-light to another round——
I am for war!

II.

I am for war.
With soldiering would come a handsome suit
And comradeship with those who laugh and sing.
Far countries I would see, and I would hear
The carolling of bugles and the voice of guns,
Whilst here is only bawl of bulls and cluck of hens—
I am for war!

III.

I am for war.
I'm tired of pitching endless piles of dung,
My soul demands a change—I'm not afraid.
Let death confront me on the field of fight——
Better so to die than on a filthy cot
At close of this my senseless, petty life——
I am for war.

IV.

I am for war!
My brothers lead their troops in storied lands
Whilst I root here a dirty pig in pen.
Longing to be of those who grind the walls
Of distant cities into dusty heaps——
That Death is there I know full well—but
I am for war.

V.

I am for war.
All men must die—Some fall in factories of wool,
Some faint in foundries under molten steel,
Some in foul mines, deep-buried in the dark,
But most like me in stinking servitude to swine
All, all must die at last and so
I am for war.

VI.

I am for war.
Perhaps in some far-shining town
It may befall that women strange and fair
Will turn to me, a captain in command,
And plead for mercy with uplifted palms
And I will rescue them and shelter them——
My voice is for war!

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THE TRAINS!
DO YOU PLAY GOLF?
THAT GAME WOULD DRIVE ME DIPPY-
WHY-GOLF IS IS KNOWN TO HAVE CURED INSANITY!
DO YOU SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE?
NO-BUT I KNOW IT TO BE A FACT!
WELL-ALL RIGHT-BUT WHAT WILL CURE GOLF?
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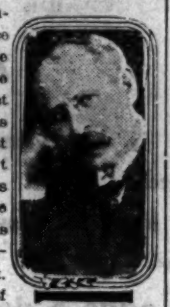
The Shortcomings of Weather Science — By Garrett P. Serviss



THE most imperfect science is meteorology, the science of the weather. The test of a science is its ability to predict phenomena that obey the laws it is supposed to have discovered. In this respect meteorology falls far short. The margin of error in its calculations is sometimes enormous—sufficient to completely reverse a prediction.

The weather bureau is a useful institution, based upon an incomplete system of correlated facts of observation, which are scientific, as far as they go. But there are elements concerned in the production of weather about which the methods of meteorology give no information, and which are not taken into account by any of its theories.

There are birds, insects and four-footed animals which have an incomparably greater foreknowledge of weather changes than the entire scientific corps of the Agricultural Department possesses.

When the predictors of the Weather Bureau give warning of an approaching storm they act on very much the same principle as that on which a railroad time table is based. A train having been announced by telegraph as started on a given line, will arrive, in regular succession, at certain points along that line, and a station agent at any given point can, if no accident intervenes, foretell the moment of the train's arrival at his station.

Storm centres, or cyclones, moving across the country are, in some ways, comparable to trains following a time schedule. But, unfortunately, they do not run on rails, they are not driven by an invariable force, they are subject to interruptions and obstacles of many kinds, and instead of always keeping the track and following the course, they frequently wander vaguely about or take an unexpected turn or else fade away like exhausted whirls in water.

In fact, the Weather Bureau predictors are in the same quandary in which train dispatchers would find themselves if railroad tracks were shifting lines, continually drifting this way and that, getting crossed and entangled or sinking into suddenly formed quagmires and thus disappearing for good!

Meteorology, as a science of weather prediction, falls just because it possesses too few facts. With the aid of the telegraph the weather bureau can, if lucky, follow the trail of a storm centre across the United States, but it cannot tell just how a new storm is born, nor just when or where it will begin its course.

The one only great fact on which it bases its whole system of predition is the general tendency of cyclonic disturbances in America to travel eastward, with a northerly trend, while storms originating around the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribbean Sea, usually come up the coast.

But the official weather prognosticators are as much in the dark as the ordinary citizen concerning what is going to happen in the atmosphere next week, and they really know nothing about any storm until after it has begun its career, and then all that they know is (from general principles), the course that it will take—in case it doesn't happen to change its mind!

A slight variation in the intensity, or quality, of the radiation received from the sun might account for certain changes and recent investigations show that such variations occur, but what is needed is more accurate knowledge about them and their effects.

The present is a period of maximum sun-spottedness, and generally when spots are numerous and large on the sun the air temperatures on the earth are lower, and, in some regions, storms are more frequent and violent. But all this is knowledge of so vague and general a nature that it throws but a glimmer of uncertain light upon the subject of weather vagaries.

Meteorology tells us about temperatures and barometric pressures, about degrees of humidity and of aridity, but it misses something else, which is evidently of essential importance. Heat and light are only two of an infinte number of forms of vibration sent to us from the sun. Everybody knows that when the weather records show that two days are precisely alike in temperature, in humidity, etc., human nerves prove that they are vastly unlike in some unnamed peculiarity which affects the springs of life.

The spider, busily and confidently spinning her webs in preparation for a spell of fine weather which some unerring mechanism of foreknowledge within her enables her to detect, is a surer guide than a barometer. She responds to vibrations as yet only guessed at by science, and so, perhaps, do the supersensitive nerves of many human creatures.

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When Another Band Appears, Manager Entraps Them With Private Telephone

New York, April 18.—Not daring to remove his clothes for fourteen days and nights; sitting alone hour after hour awaiting fresh attacks from Mexican bandits, and acting as a one-man reception when they appeared, all fired with mescal and an ambition to loot, shoot, or both, are among the experiences of Andrew Gray of Glasgow, Scotland, and San Rafael, Mexico, according to a fellow-passenger who heard his story and arrived with him yesterday on the Ward Liner Monterey from Vera Cruz.

Mr. Gray, who has long-suffering patience and a broad humor, was bluntly frank about conditions in Mexico; at least so far as they touched him. He is—or was—manager of the San Rafael Paper Works, situated not far from Mexico City. The paper factory is now shut down.

"We're through till this war is over," said Mr. Gray with an accent that did his country proud. His "war" meant Mexico, not Europe. "We've shut down until we can do business without our men's taking a day off to go and shoot up some other fellows, or some other fellows coming into the works to shoot up them, incidentally damaging the property, besides being a disturbing element.

"I've been in Mexico ten years, and it is a fine country. I enjoyed life there the first eight years—never better; but the last two years—my conscience!

"One night, after three quiet evenings, and when I was thinking of a change of clothes as a change from reading Pope's 'Essay on Man,' and had also fallen to thinking of what a nice, quiet place Glasgow Green is on a Sunday, there burst into my office about a score of the finest bandits you ever saw in a picture story book.

"They clapped the muzzles of rifles to my chest, and they clapped the muzzles of rifles to my back, and jabbered at the rate of at least 3,000 revolutions to the minute.

"I suggested that as the reception committee was only one, they might reduce their visiting committee to not more than three. We compromised on only two of them talking at one time, although the rest still kept me fringed with their guns. I gathered that all they wanted was all the arms and ammunition I had on the place, and there was going to be crepe on a certain door in Glasgow, Scotland if I wasn't muy pronto, which means 'kind of nimble.

"Now, I had about 300 Remington automatic rifles with ammunition stowed away," the canny Scot continued, "but, thinking I might need them myself, I said I hadn't any arms. You'd have thought of the many times you'd played truant from Sunday school if you'd just felt the way those rifle muzzles sort of cuddled closer. The leader of the gang called me names that were regular defamation of character, but I was in no position to resent invidious comparisons, and maybe the man hadn't been well brought up. Anyway, I still swore I had no arms or ammunition, being a man of quiet habits and reared in a Presbyterian family.

"Well, they kept prodding me with the rifles until I felt that if I wanted to see Sauchiehall Street again I'd better say something, so with true contriteness I admitted I had told a lie, and that I did have twenty Mausers and some ammunition hidden away in the bodega, which is the storehouse.

Gave Up Twenty Rifles

"'A-a-ah!' said the bandit chief, triumphantly. 'And the key, senor.'

"'I'm the manager here, not the storekeeper,' says I, with proper dignity. 'The storekeeper has the key of the bodega.'

"After being coaxed a bit I had word sent to the storekeeper to bring the key of the bodega. Senor Pondo, the storekeeper—a very fine fellow, by the way—came in a little while with the key. I said to him, looking him straight in the eye.

"'Senor Pondo, these illustrious gentlemen want the twenty Mausers we hid in the bodega, and please see that they get ammunition to go with them.'

"'Si, senor,' says Pondo—ah, but he was the fine man, Pondo!—and off he goes with some of the bandits and gives them the Mausers and the ammunition, after which they stopped poking my back and chest and went away, leaving Pondo and me mopping our faces.

"'Pondo,' says I, 'did you get my drift?'

"'Si, senor,' says Pondo. 'Twenty Mausers and Remington automatic ammunition—to fit!'

"Ah, he was a man of great penetration, was Pondo!" Mr. Gray murmured.

"But the number of separate bandit armies down there is like the ten plagues of Egypt, and it's no fun playing Pharaoh in Mexico. No sooner was that lot well away than up turned a band of Zapatistas. It was very annoying. I had thought our troubles were over, for in the meantime, in response to my report over the telephone of the doings at the works, a Federal leader had turned up with a guard of fifty men who were posted at the big entrance gate of the paper mills.

"The fun started with the fight at the big gate. There were killed on both sides. Then about thirty of our Federal guard deserted to the side of the bandits. Only the Federal officer and five of his men remained loyal, and they took refuge in the paper works.

Bandits Looted the Safe

"Once more I went through the third degree, with the usual threatening with rifles. The jefe supreme of this particular gang found out for himself that a gang had cleaned up things the night before. He fixed his eye on the office safe, however, and made some tender inquiries. The company's Treasurer had the keys and the jefe supreme of this crowd was civilized enough to give me a receipt for a fabulous amount in pesos amounting to $350 in gold, which he took away with him. I say it was a fabulous amount in Mexico, where, when I left, we were paying $3.50 for a bottle of beer. I'm keeping that receipt as a souvenir," added the Scotchman with much philosophy.

"As I was saying," Mr. Gray resumed, "when they had got the $350 and didn't find anything else worth taking, except paper, the bandits spoiled a lot of that out of sheer malice. They didn't need it, you see, even for dispatch writing, dispatches being things the ten plagues of Mexico hold in special aversion. They hate them so much that they cut the telegraph wires and also my telephone connections, except one little private wire which I had put in as a precaution—just like the hidden Remingtons.

"They didn't know about that little private 'phone and it proved the Nemesis of that particular band of Zapatistas. Thinking themselves safe, they were still cavorting around the works when I gently turned the crank of the private 'phone and a wee, small voice at the nearest point—an electric power plant—answered, 'Hello, old man.'

"'Lookee here,' says I, 'I've stood about as much as I'm going to. Pass the word to the nearest Carranzistas that there's a bunch of Zaps here doing things to my works. They seem settled down for a night of it and if the Federals get busy they make a night of it too.'

"You see," said the paper works manager, "I had an idea General Gonzales was somewhere between me and Mexico City. Sure enough, he was. The power plant must have got very busy or was in great luck, for along about morning a nice lot of Carranzistas turned up suddenly and then—"

The Scotchman's face was radiant as he told the rest.

"It was a grand affair while it lasted. There was a mix-up at the big gate. Then the bandits footed it, the Carranzistas after them. That Federal Colonel was a man of fine sensibilities. Fifteen of the survivors that he captured he brought back to the works. He just planted them against the wall and blew them to the other side of beyond.

"But though we got most of that last lot of bandits, we found no trace of the $350. Still, we have a receipt for it."

ITS DIVIDEND A SECRET

No. N. Y. K. Announcement Until General Meeting

Tokio, May 13.—The general meeting of the stockholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will probably be held May 30. The rate of dividend that is to be declared for the last half-year is kept a secret, although some believe it my not be larger than 20 per cent. per annum. In view of the unprecedented prosperity that the company, like other shipping companies in Japan, is enjoying as a result of the war, some stockholders of the company are demanding a bigger dividend than on any former occasion, but it is said the directors will not agree to their demands.

The differences between the two have naturally caused some trouble and the directors have met several times in order to effect a compromise with the stockholders. The question was regarded once as so difficult that it might cause the retirement of Baron Kondo, the president of the company.

ARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

Germany Is Forcing Hands of Neutrals, Says M. Hanotaux

Determined to Compel All Nations to Declare For Or Against Her, He Asserts

By Gabriel Hanotaux
Former French Minister of Foreign Relations.

Paris, April 16.—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's Reichstag address, combined with recent events, shows unmistakably that Germany has definitely adopted the policy of forcing the neutral nations to declare finally for or against her.

Germany must have wheat, rubber, copper, petrol and cotton. She must have ports as bases for her sea operations and coast line and territories which her staff consider indispensable.

If the neutrals do not allow her to obtain these things peacefully, she will seize them just as she invaded Belgium. She is now putting a heavy strain on Swiss neutrality by deliberately dropping bombs in Swiss territory. In order to be able to violate Dutch neutrality, she accuses England of planning to land troops in Holland.

Accordingly as the neutrals reply with strong measures or submit to indignities, the war will end early or late. We can confidently rely on these nations to protect themselves.

The Verdun battle has demonstrated that Germany is incapable of striking a smashing and decisive blow. The fifty-odd days of desperate fighting with a loss of at least 200,000 men have resulted in a gain of only a few kilometers.

The lesson is obvious. Whatever Verdun's fate may be, Germany's military strength is vastly lower than after the battle of the Marne. If Germany should capture the town she would again have to accumulate supplies and munitions to sustain fresh and bloody sacrifices in order to gain a few more kilometers, and this while the great allies' offensive is breaking out on all the other fronts.

From the military viewpoint the war can end only with victory for the allies. But whether this is obtained through great attacks or through attrition, the neutrals will have to jump one way or the other, because Germany intends trying to get more help from them.

Swedish Shipping Co. Pays 216 Per Cent

Stockholm, April 3.—The Ferm Shipping Company, in which the Minister of Marine, M. Brostrom, is the principal owner, has declared a dividend of 216 per cent for the year. The dividend three years ago was 20 per cent.

Two Vital Questions

Where do you get your milk?
Are you sure that it is pure?

Think for a moment, and calculate how many of your friends and acquaintances have been carried off by one of the diseases which so frequently are induced by the use of impure milk.

Why not be quite sure about your milk supply?

CARNATION CREAM

is always

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

It is hermetically sealed and sterilized; it is

Always Safe

It is convenient. Keep as many cans as you like in your pantry. Open as needed.

It is fresh, sweet cows' milk brought to the consistency of cream by evaporation. Nothing is added, nothing is taken out but part of the water.

It adds a delicious flavour to everything cooked with it. Try it with coffee, cereals, fruit.

All the dealers sell it.

The Robert Dollar Co.

Agents

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With a stock such as is carried at the Walk-Over Store, and a corps of trained salesmen to serve you, you are sure to receive a pleasing fit and courteous treatment.

PRICES $11.50 UP

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Walk-Over Shoe Store

17 Nanking Road

VERDUN'S FALL NOT IMPORTANT, DECLARES MAXIMILIEN HARDEN

"How Will Germany Like It If Prussia Alone Gets Poland?" He Asks

By Maximilien Harden
(Eminent German Editor, Lecturer and Liberal.)

Paris, April 16.—The following statement is quoted here as having been made recently.

In his recent speech Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg did not show that he expected Verdun to be taken before Easter. I do not believe that the capture of the fortress, if we take it, would be very important. If it were to fall next month, the French people would already have had time to accept its loss philosophically, and the Commander-in-Chief would be able to fortify the positions between Verdun and Paris.

The Chancellor is to be praised for stating that Belgium will be evacuated in exchange for adequate guarantees, because if in this war—we are not expecting the end to come before the end of the third Autumn—luck should turn against us for some days, nobody could pretend that it was fear that made us evacuate Belgium after such a declaration.

The Chancellor was also right in not stating clearly his demands on England and France. He could not, without exposing himself to ferocious mockery, say that Germany would demand money and territory from the English, who have not yet been directly hit anywhere by the war, or from the French, who are far from being vanquished.

The Chancellor's statement about Poland is unsatisfactory. An independent Poland, would be more dangerous for the German Confederation than Servia ever was for the possessors of Bosnia and Croatia.

How would the other German States feel if, alone among the leaders in this war, the Prussian royal house were to increase its territories?

Whoever tears Poland from Russia will wound her deeply, but he will soon realize that he has really strengthen her, and he will have another Alsace-Lorraine, an irredentist Russia, another cause of war in northern Europe.

FIGURE 50,000 GERMANS LOST AT PEPPER HILL

French Staff Officer's Estimate In Describing Failure Of Attacks in Battle

Paris, April 19.—The savage renewal of the Verdun battle after a week's lull is described by a staff officer who arrived in Paris today.

"The German infantry began an attack about 2 p.m. on Monday, which shows they hoped to gain a substantial success, as merely local assaults generally occur under cover of the evening, while the early morning operations are hampered by the effect of darkness on the preliminary bombardment.

"In this case the latter was tremendous throughout the morning. Their troops—Wurttembergers and Prussians who prisoners indicated belonged to five different divisions, though the total force was under 40,000—advanced in deep columns, another proof of the seriousness of the operations, some trying to climb the heights on our left from the Bras ravine, others mounting the western face of Pepper Hill, others descending from the hills of the northern crest against our trenches on the southern flank, and still others moving from the north against the Haudromont spur on our right center.

"The attempt was doomed to failure from the start, for the heights of the Meuse in this sector form such a network of ravines that the defenders can crush attacks at any point by enfilade fire, especially as long as they hold Le Mort Homme and Hill 304. I saw charges against our center where the enemy seemed the most determined, and had massed fully ten men per yard of front. They poured over the crest of Pepper Hill, but could not get near our trenches. It was madness to try to charge over a distance of 150 yards against such fire.

"Our gunners made fine practice, although the enemy's ranks were mostly hidden in smoke. Now and then a compact block would break forward, only to be cut down like corn by mitrailleuse fire. The Boches tried hard, and made six rushes there in two hours, but it was quite impossible. It is remarkable that their discipline can still maintain such sacrifices.

"Further to the east, in the Chauffour wood, which is more sheltered from a western enfilade, they made some progress, but it must have been cold comfort. That wood, you know, is a regular channel house of German bodies, the majority of which are still unburied. It was after the failure on the April 4 attack that their shattered assault columns broke from east and west to the shelter of the wood, and four 75 batteries daringly moved right up and simply slaughtered them in droves. A friend whose company is holding one of the Chauffour trenches told me that when the wind was from the north the stench was so horrible his men could hardly stay in the trenches.

"The German losses on Monday cannot have been far short of 15,000, though they were more scattered along the front than they were on April 4.

"But Pepper Hill alone has proved a terrible death trap. It must have cost them 50,000 all told, and is still untaken."

Mexican Situation At A Glance

Map of Northern Mexico, showing the territory in which American troops have been hunting Villa. The figures show the number of Carranza troops stationed at various points and threatening the line of communications of United States forces. The black star marks Parral, the point where the American troops were attacked on April 12.

ENGLAND AGAIN AIDS ITALY

Provides 70 Freighters to Carry Wheat and Coal

Rome, April 25.—As a result of the mission of Baron Mayor des Planches, formerly Italian Ambassador at Washington, to London the British Government has agreed to place at Italy's disposal seventy freight vessels of about 5,000 tons each to transport to Italy 350,000 tons of wheat at once and 50,000 tons of coal a month for the State railways during the war.

The Italian Government undertakes to charter these ships at the same rates paid by the British Admiralty for ships requisitioned for the public service. To expedite the discharge of cargoes in Italian ports the Italian Government will, when necessary, militarize harbor laborers, who will be considered as soldiers and be bound to obey the naval authorities in everything connected with the hours of work and the amount of cargo unloaded daily.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos for Marseilles:—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Vautravers and 5 children, Commandant Meunier, Captain and Mrs. Noel, Captain and Mrs. Trecolle and child, Mr. Chamley, Mr. Baclet, Mr. Darne, Mrs. Cochat and child, Mr. Baunac, Mr. Jandot, Mrs. A. Gabrielle, Miss G. Gabrielle, Mrs. F. A. Vittori and child, Mr. V. Manici, Mr. Authemann, Mr. Duthier, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Navarre, Mr. Fabre, Mr. Dioszeghy, Miss A. Janneret, Mr. Guinaou, Mr. Quintin, Mr. Rafailiac, Mr. Hoff, Mr. Naucci, Mr. Fogel, Mr. Wattre, Mr. Bru, Mr. Meschel, Mr. Lebdanc, Mr. Baessens, Mr. Franceschetti, Mr. Legros, Mr. Lubert, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Millien, Mr. Chamoux, Mr. Dekoster, Mr. Revis, Mr. Le Bozec, Mr. Ferez, Mr. Giordani, Mr. Treiat, Mr. Multon, Mr. Combes, Mr. Poquet, Mr. Campion, Mr. Molinnes, Mr. Begue, Mr. Pialet, Mr. Savelli, Mr. Berti, Mr. Le Bris, Mr. Labat, Mr. Le Devic, Mr. Clanet, Mr. Beliec, Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Arzel, Mr. Bouchard, Mr. Cuturier, Mr. Morere, Mr. Berthres, Mr. Duffour, Mr. Vassal, Mr. Bertin, Mr. Labatut, Mr. Revellard, Mr. Cramoisan, Mr. Pochon, Mr. Flottes, Mr. Ed. Hyades, Dr. and Mrs. de Perrindorge. For Port Said:—Mr. & Mrs. Androutsos. For Singapore:—Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. N. van Zijll de Jong, Mr. G. H. C. Vanck, Mr. Ott Holst, Mr. Yu Bei-kao, Mr. Tsen Ho-kong, Mr. Que Seng-pao and 2 children, Mr. Tsang Vi-liang, Mr. Kimi Masuda, Mr. Zeng Gno-young, Mr. Fred. Keller. For Hongkong:—Mrs. C. Ahlberg, Mr. K. W. Tribe, Mr. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Carl, Mr. Zee Sung, Mr. Chong Kee, Mr. Lu Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meurer, Mr. Morch Olsen, Mr. Gin Gno-ching, Mr. Fung Ju-fong, Mr. Tsing Ngo-ding, Mr. Li Ngo-ken, Mr. G. D. W. Dannister.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver, etc.:—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. and Mr. John Alley, Miss E. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris, Misses C. and B. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bernheim, Mrs. W. B. and Miss M. Phister, Mrs. Jno. Wyeth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rauh, Mr. E. C. Wilton, Mr. A. L. Rae, Mr. J. A. Finn, Mr. H. J. Apfebroth, Mrs. F. W. and Miss Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ferguson and 3 children, Mr. R. Hunting, Miss T. B. Haney, Miss W. E. L. Jacob, Mr. F. E. Beatty, Mr. S. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Darre, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews and child, Mr. F. R. Newman, Mr. A. A. Bonta, Rev. and Mrs. H. P. S. Luttrell and child, Miss M. T. Hasenpflug, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosenfield, Mr. W. F. Carey, Mrs. A. Turner, Miss E. V. Armstrong, Rev. E. H. Mra and Miss. H. H. Smith and 2 children, Miss R. Paxson, Miss. M. R. Gay, Mr. S. G. Twogoode, Mr. S. Eliassen, Mr. R. T. McCoy, Mr. H. B. Countess, Mr. E. E. Stover, Mrs. E. L. McAdam, Mr. C. V. Jensen, Miss E. P. Dale, Mr. B. Markham, Mr. J. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Mr. R. T. McCoy, Mr. W. Moore, Mr. G. L. Carr, Miss M. Ellis, Miss E. Goucher, Dr. and Mrs. T. Richard, Miss W. E. L. Jacob, Mr. E. C. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Dr. and Mrs A. M. Dunlap and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. and Master E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Miss A. B. Richmond, Miss H. B. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Moore and 2 children, Miss C. E. Simpson, Mrs. J. Rennie and child, Miss S. F. Eames, Mr. W. F. Carey, Mrs. M. Newell, Mrs. A Turner, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. G. Burnie, Miss W. J. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beaman, Mr. C. L. Perkins, Mr. A. H. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Shirazi, Mr. A. M. and Master Clerk, Mr. M. Barnett, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mrs. H. K. Cage, Mr. Leung Kan-kong, Miss E. P. Dale, Mr. T. W. T. Tuckey, Mr. R. McGregor, Mr. J. C. Dyer, Mr. J. S. Emens, Mrs. D. Landale and child, Mr. D. Landale, Miss F. L. Harris, Mrs. H. N. Lachlan, Miss E. Lachlan, Miss A. Lachlan, Mr. D. E. Hoste, Miss L. McFarlane, Rev J. Goforth, Mrs. Goforth, Miss R. Goforth, Miss R. W. Donohoe.

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon for Kobe:—Mrs. M. A. Morducovitch and child, Mr. M. A. Morducovitch, Mrs. Tourdosky. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. M. Jaffer Shirazi, Mr. M. Ispahani, Mr. S. W. Cartwright, Mrs. A. Goldmann and 3 children.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 20, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.40
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver ...	—
Copper Cash ...	1926
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-2—Tls.	6.31
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex. ...$	8.70
Peking Bar ...	318
Native Interest ...	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ...	36 1/4 d.
Bank rate of discount ...	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s. ...	%
4 m-s. ...	%
6 m-s. ...	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.24
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. ..$	476 1/2
Consols ...£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-2
London	Demand	3-2 1/16
India	T.T.	234 3/4
Paris	T.T.	446
Paris	T.T.	446 1/2
Paris	T.T.	74 3/4
New York	T.T.	74 3/4
New York	Demand	74 7/8
Hongkong	T.T.	71 1/2
Japan	T.T.	67 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	177

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-3 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	472
New York	4 m-s.	77 3/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1	Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1	—Francs	4.18
" " 1	—Marks	4.09
Gold $ 1	—Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1	—Yen	.67
" " 1	—Rupees	2.63
" " 1	—Roubles	2.73
" " 1	—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/8
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/8
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

An extraordinary situation, created by a mandate from Peking, instituting a "Moratorium" in regard to the note issues and deposits of certain Government-controlled banks, has rendered trade more chaotic than ever in the interval, if that were possible. The political reason at the bottom of this move on the part of the Government is not apparant, unless it is to retain the command of actual silver in case of need for the payment of troops, during the present acute stage of the "negotiations" between North and South in regard to the Presidency. The more sensible amongst native business men are praying for a rapid termination of European hostilities, so that the affairs of this country may be put into leading-strings before they become hopelessly unmanageable.

Meantime, business remains in a state of suspended animation. The country wants cargo and cannot finance it, either in movement of sycee or by credit, nor can exports be exchanged against it, as the high rate of exchange now ruling has been an insuperable obstacle to most export business.

Piece Goods Market

Grey Shirtings 8 1/4-lbs.—No private business appears to have been effected during the interval. Auctions were several candareens lower than the previous week in most cases.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Hankow dealers have been buying 5 and 10 bale lots in the following: Pipe at Tls. 4.35, Three Rabbits at Tls. 4.30, Red Cock at Tls. 3.95, Tree at Tls. 3.80, Blue Dog at Tls. 3.70. and Seven Boys at Tls. 3.70. The auction chops were easier on the whole.

12-lbs. 36 inch.—A single transaction in Soldier "Hung" at Tls. 5.15 is all that we have to report. Auctions irregular.

White Shirtings.—We hear of a sale of Mandarin chop at Tls. 5.30. Best qualities were firm at auctions, others in and out.

Drills and Sheetings.—No business appears to have been done in American cloths, but a sale of a Japanese 13 lbs. Sheeting "Moon and Dog" chop is returned at Tls. 4.65.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The auction chops show a marked improvement in value all round, due it is reported, to genuine buying for some of the Yangtsze ports. Fast Black Cotton Italians advanced about three mace a piece, and Venetians nearly a candareen per yard on the average.

Cotton.—The run on the local branches of the Government Banks during the week under review has had the effect of stopping all trade in the Shanghai staple, our market in consequence is dead.

The Liverpool market shows a steady improvement in prices and Reuter cables the quotations as follows: Middling American at 8.54d., Egyptian at 11.30d., and Bengals at 6.35d.

Cotton Yarn

Local Yarn.—Our market is stagnant and we have no sales to report.

Indian Yarn.—Business has been on a much smaller scale this week and the market is easy. Sales reported are:—

No. 10's.—350 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 70.00.

No. 12's.—50 Bales China Mill at Tls. 73.50, 50 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 73.50, 50 Bales Fuzulbhoy at Tls. 74.00, 75 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 73.00, 100 Bales Pabaney (Ring) at Tls. 71.50, and 50 Bales Union Vithuldass at Tls. 74.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Market quiet, a small business being made public in:

No 16's.—300 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 90.50, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 89.00, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 88.00, and 100 Bales War Ship at Tls. 85.00.

No. 20's.—200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 90.00.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
16 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. .... Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9.069.647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEE TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $3,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,257,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	138	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	158	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	5	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. 1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales		37	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)		17½	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	197	5	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	90	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	28	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	197	10	0

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$705 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	1.70 B.
Cathay, pref	6.15 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$380 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	378½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½ S.
International	Tls. 75½
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 81 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$101 Sa.
Green Island	$8.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 4½ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 14¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11.65 S.
Tebong	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.40 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 245 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 19 was 114 tons."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 9¾d., Paid.

July to December delivery 2s. 10¾d., Paid.

Tendency of market, quieter after firm.

Last Quotation, London, May 18:

Spot, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9¼d., Paid.

July to December delivery, 2s. 10d., Paid.

Tendency of market, very steady.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	£57¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs. 28.23
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76¾
Bar Silver Spot	36¼d.
Market rate of Discount	4⅜%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.27d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.50d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.74d.
Indian Tea	11½d.
Ceylon Tea	12½d.
Plantation Rubber June (Paid)	2s. 10d.

Chinese Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co., write as follows in their weekly Silk Market Report:—

New Crop.—Reports are generally satisfactory. Leaves are dear and money tight, consequently a good many worms have been destroyed. Shaoshing market has opened at $60 say Tls. 800 for best Steam Filatures, but the market is reported as none too strong.

Markets for all descriptions continue without interest.

Export from Shanghai Season 1915-1916

Export Figures.

White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales
White Silk, to America in " "
Yellow Silk in " "
Steam Filatures, in " "

	1915-1916 White piculs	Yellow piculs	Total piculs
Export from 1st June to 31st Mar.	24,132	13,050	37,182
Apr. 1 Mails, English Mail	272	508	780
" 3 Manila Maru, Japanese	25	—	25
" 7 Poltava, Russia Mail	—	—	—
" 8 Empress of Japan, Canadian Mail	156	—	156
" 8 Sado Maru, Japanese Mail	81	—	81
" 14 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	—	13	13
" 15 Nagoya, English "	153	212	365
" 20 Empress of Asia, Canadian Mail	31	—	31
" 20 Poltava, Russian Mail	—	—	—
" 22 Awa Maru, Japanese Mail	—	—	—
" 25 China	—	—	—
" 28 Penza, Russian Mail	—	—	—
" 29 Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese Mail	37	—	37
" 29 Namur, English Mail	110	23	133
" 1-30 Local Steamers	22	16	38
Export from 1st June to 30th April	25,019	13,822	38,841
Against corresponding period 1914-15	12,987	15,583	28,520
" corresponding period 1913-14	30,299	20,160	50,459
" corresponding period 1912-13	40,160	19,215	59,375
" corresponding period 1911-12	35,854	12,991	18,845
" corresponding period 1910-11	25,928	14,601	40,529
" corresponding period 1909-10	32,620	15,614	48,234
" corresponding period 1908-09	36,987	12,833	49,820
" corresponding period 1907-08	27,737	12,503	40,240
" corresponding period 1906-07	27,727	11,593	39,320
" corresponding period 1905-06	24,092	11,322	35,414

	1915, 1916 piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	12,400
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	13,900
Settlements for America, White	12,700
	39,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	500
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date	40,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

MANY GENERALS' SONS DEAD

French Publish List of War Deaths In Commanders' Families

Paris, April 5.—A list which does not pretend to be complete has been printed of sons and sons-in-law of Generals who have been killed in the war.

Gen. de Castelnau and Gen. Dessirier have both lost three sons, Gen. Foch a son and a son-in-law, Gens. Pouydraguin, Renouard, De Lardemelle and Neyraud each two sons; Gen. Ganeval (killed in the Dardanelles) a son-in-law, Gen. Bailloud a son and a son-in-law, Gen. de Lanouvelle two sons-in-law.

The Generals who have lost a son include De Maud'huy, D'Amade, Ebener, Bonnal, Falque, Marjoulet, Chailley, De Benoit, Louis, Corvisart, De Lestrae, De Lestapis, Bonfait and Dieudonne, and those who have lost a son-in-law are Gens. de Mondesir, De Vassart, De Morlaincourt.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 20, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Cathay (ord.) Tls. 1.90
Hongkong Lands $103.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 90.00
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 90.00
W. H. W. Lands Tls. 3.00
Trams "B." Tls. 88.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50
Bukits Tls. 5.50
Chempedaks Tls. 13.50
Chempedaks Tls. 14.50
Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.10
Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.15
Consolidateds Tls. 3.85
Dominions Tls. 14.25
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.00
Java Consolidateds Tls. 21.00
Kamuntings Tls. 8.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.25
See Kees Tls. 8.00
Semambus Tls. 1.90
Shanghai-Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Shanghai-Malays (ord.) Tls. 7.00
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Taipings Tls. 3.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.25

Direct Business Reported

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Consolidateds Tls. 3.80
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Shanghai-Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00
Tebongs Tls. 27.00
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 90.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 20, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 June
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.40 May
Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 14.50 cash

Direct

Consolidated Tls. 3.65 cash
Semambus Tls. 1.90 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.00

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Registe.
Today.									
Foochow	Keelung maru	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Kaga maru	A9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	M10.00*	9.30*
Japan and U. S. A.	Kamakura maru	O10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	N11.00*	10.30*
Hongkong, C'ton, S'tow via Hongkong	Kaga maru	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon	11.30*
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Dalny and Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.00	7.30
Japan and U. S. A.	Katori maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Japan, U. S. A. and Europe	Katori maru	..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Japan	Katori maru	..	..	11.00*	..	..	11.00*	P11.00*	10.30*
Chefoo	Hofhow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangwah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tungwah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sihkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tungwah	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy	Chiyuen	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Hofhow	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	E8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, May 23.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.00
Japan, U. S. and Europe	Wakanoura maru	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Japan and U. S. A.	Wakanoura maru	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Japan	Wakanoura maru	..	..	1.30	..	..	1.30	G2.00	1.30
Hankow	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow	Choysang	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, May 24.									
Japan and U. S. Europe	Kasuga maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Hankow	Ngankin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U. S. A.	Kasuga maru	8.30	..	..	..	F5.00	..	..	5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan	Kasuga maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	H9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	E8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, May 25.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Chiukiang	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong	Yokohama maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Yokohama maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Hongkong and beyond	Yokohama maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	7.30
Friday, May 26.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Japan and U. S. Europe	Hakuai maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Japan and U. S. A.	Hakuai maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan	Hakuai maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	H9.00	8.30
Saturday, May 27.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	E8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Registration 8.30 a.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on May 20.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. parcel post 4 p.m., and money orders 3 p.m.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money order 3 p.m. on previous day.

O Registration 10 a.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00	
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
Soochow	10.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45	
Soochow, Changchow, & intermediate places	3.00	
Soochow, Nanziang and Kunshan	5.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China.	9.00	
Woosung also Paoshan & Kiangwan	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.00 p.m.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tungsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangsi & Hangchow also Huchow	7.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiahg, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoshing & Siaoshan	2.00	
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.0	
Launch.	Mails close daily a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	5.0
	10.45	3.3
Pehsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, & Chungku	8.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	8.00	
	11.00	
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Tukahong, Nankiao	8.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	3.0
	10.45	3.3
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6, p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6, p.m.	
Foot Boat		
Chwansha	7.00	

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL

Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known Novelist and the Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.

Tomorrow night Showing 11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:

"THE HOUR OF THREE"

and

"CHINA TOWN"

Patrons remember that the Great Film is nearing its climax and is consequently becoming of extraordinary interest.

PATHE'S GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR, CHAMPION BOXER"

Comic Cartoon by Bray

"ROUGH BUT ROMANTIC" L-KO Comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In Mirth-provoking Comedy, entitled:

"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Open Air Cinema Theatre

Summer Season Has Commenced

TO-NIGHT at 9 p.m.

High-class picture programme under ideal conditions

Best Selected Films; Latest War Gazettes

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone West 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 21st

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TORCH BEARERS"

Pathe's Film d'Art, after Mr. Henry Bataille's Celebrated Play, "Les Flambeaux"

IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War incidents War in the Snow.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE JUMPING"

Educational, Science and Nature Series

"WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG"

A beautiful Pathe-color Comedy, with M. Prince in the leading role.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

The inimitable Comedian in another scream of laughter entitled:

"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

NEW PROGRAMME

Composed of Selected New Pictures and the World Famous Artistes

THE THREE

YAKOWLEFFS

Members of the

Imperial Russian Ballet

Presenting

A Wonderful Act never staged in Shanghai before

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Sunday, 21st May, 1916

FOUR THOUSAND FEET

Very Interesting War Gazettes

Also

"ESCAPE ON THE FAST FREIGHT"

A Hazards Series

"IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY"

Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, May 27

at 9.15 p.m.

CONCERT

Mme. Foret

(Soprano)

Costume Recital

French and English Songs

Under the Auspices of American Woman's Club.

9824

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing

Friday, 19th May

SHOWING

"THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL"

In Four Parts

Do not fail to see the greatest engineering feat in all history. Absolutely the most interesting film ever screened.

ALSO

Two Good Comedy Films.

Do not miss seeing it.

No advance in prices.

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 20, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.40
Chai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-2—Tls.	6.31
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex. $	8.70
Peking Bar	315
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 28.24
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 11/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-2
London	Demand	3-2 1/16
India	T.T.	234 3/4
Paris	T.T.	446
Paris	T.T.	446 1/2
New York	T.T.	74 3/4
New York	Demand	74 7/8
Hongkong	T.T.	71 1/2
Japan	T.T.	67 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	177

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-3 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	472
New York	4 m-s.	77 3/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1—Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.18
" " 1—Marks	4.09
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	.67
" " 1—Rupees	2.63
" " 1—Roubles	2.73
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/16
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/16
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

An extraordinary situation, created by a mandate from Peking, instituting a "Moratorium" in regard to the note issues and deposits of certain Government-controlled banks, has rendered trade more chaotic than ever in the interval, if that were possible. The political reason at the bottom of this move on the part of the Government is not apparant, unless it is to retain the command of actual silver in case of need for the payment of troops, during the present acute stage of the "negotiations" between North and South in regard to the Presidency. The more sensible amongst native business men are praying for a rapid termination of European hostilities, so that the affairs of this country may be put into leading-strings before they become hopelessly unmanageable.

Meantime, business remains in a state of suspended animation. The country wants cargo and cannot finance it, either in movement of sycee or by credit, nor can exports be exchanged against it, as the high rate of exchange now ruling has been an insuperable obstacle to most export business.

Piece Goods Market

Grey Shirtings 8 1/4-lbs.—No private business appears to have been effected during the interval. Auctions were several candareens lower than the previous week in most cases.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Hankow dealers have been buying 5 and 10 bale lots in the following: Pipe at Tls. 4.35, Three Rabbits at Tls. 4.30, Red Cock at Tls. 3.95, Tree at Tls. 3.80, Blue Dog at Tls. 3.70. and Seven Boys at Tls. 3.70. The auction chops were easier on the whole.

12-lbs. 36 inch.—A single transaction in Soldier "Hung" at Tls. 5.15 is all that we have to report. Auctions irregular.

White Shirtings.—We hear of a sale of Mandarin chop at Tls. 5.30. Best qualities were firm at auctions, others in and out.

Drills and Sheetings.—No business appears to have been done in American cloths, but a sale of a Japanese 13 lbs. Sheeting "Moon and Dog" chop is returned at Tls. 4.65.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The auction chops show a marked improvement in value all round, due it is reported, to genuine buying for some of the Yangtsze ports. Fast Black Cotton Italians advanced about three mace a piece, and Venetians nearly a candareen per yard on the average.

Cotton.—The run on the local branches of the Government Banks during the week under review has had the effect of stopping all trade in the Shanghai staple, our market in consequence is dead.

The Liverpool market shows a steady improvement in prices and Reuter cables the quotations as follows: Middling American at 8.54d., Egyptian at 11.30d., and Bengals at 6.35d.

Cotton Yarn

Local Yarn.—Our market is stagnant and we have no sales to report.

Indian Yarn.—Business has been on a much smaller scale this week and the market is easy. Sales reported are:—

No. 10's.—350 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 70.00.

No. 12's.—50 Bales China Mill at Tls. 73.50, 50 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 73.50, 50 Bales Fuzulbhoy at Tls. 74.00, 75 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 73.00, 100 Bales Pabaney (Ring) at Tls. 71.50, and 50 Bales Union Vithuldass at Tls. 74.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Market quiet, a small business being made public in:

No 16's.—300 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 90.50, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 89.00, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 88.00, and 100 Bales War Ship at Tls. 85.00.

No. 20's.—200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 90.00.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. .... Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine		LIFE	
Capital	$1,200,000.	Capital	$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kiang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Halphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta		S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2 % per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 % per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per nnum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	138	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	158	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	5	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. 1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	37	0	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 2½%)	17½	d.	
Standard Tin (Cash)	197	5	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	90	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	38	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	197	10	0

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$705 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	1.70 B.
Cathay, pref	6.15 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$880 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$78½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½ S.
International	Tls. 75½
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 81 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 1¼
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$93 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$101 Sa.
Green Island	$8.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 4½ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 14¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11.65 S.
Tebong	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.40 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 245 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 19 was 114 tons."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 9⅝d., Paid.

July to December delivery 2s. 10¾d., Paid.

Tendency of market, quieter after firm.

Last Quotation, London, May 18:

Spot, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9⅛d., Paid.

July to December delivery, 2s. 10d., Paid.

Tendency of market, very steady.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	£57¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs. 28.23
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76⅝
Bar Silver Spot	36⅛d.
Market rate of Discount	4⅝%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.27d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.50d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.74d.
Indian Tea	11⅛d.
Ceylon Tea	12⅛d.
Plantation Rubber June (Paid)	2s. 10d.

Chinese Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co., write as follows in their weekly Silk Market Report:—

New Crop.—Reports are generally satisfactory. Leaves are dear and money tight, consequently a good many worms have been destroyed. Shaoshing market has opened at $50 say Tls. 800 for best Steam Filatures, but the market is reported as none too strong.

Markets for all descriptions continue without interest.

Export from Shanghai Season 1915-1916

Export Figures.

White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales
White Silk, to America in " "
Yellow Silk in " "
Steam Filatures. in " "

1915-1916	White piculs	Yellow piculs	Total piculs
Export from 1st June to 31st Mar.	24,132	13,050	37,182
Apr. 1 Malta, English Mail	272	508	780
" 3 Manila Maru, Japanese	25	—	25
" 7 Poltava, Russia Mail	—	—	—
" 8 Empress of Japan, Canadian Mail	156	—	156
" 8 Sado Maru, Japanese Mail	81	—	81
" 14 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	—	13	13
" 15 Nagoya, English "	153	212	365
" 20 Empress of Asia, Canadian Mail	31	—	31
" 20 Poltava, Russian Mail	—	—	—
" 22 Awa Maru, Japanese Mail	—	—	—
" 25 China	—	—	—
" 28 Penza, Russian Mail	—	—	—
" 29 Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese Mail	37	—	37
" 29 Namur, English Mail	110	23	133
" 1-30 Local Steamers	22	16	38
Export from 1st June to 30th April.	25,019	13,822	38,841
Against corresponding period 1914-15	12,937	15,583	28,520
" corresponding period 1913-14	30,299	20,160	50,459
" corresponding period 1912-13	40,160	19,215	59,375
" corresponding period 1911-12	35,854	12,991	18,845
" corresponding period 1910-11	25,928	14,601	40,529
" corresponding period 1909-10	32,620	15,614	48,234
" corresponding period 1908-09	36,987	12,833	49,820
" corresponding period 1907-08	27,737	12,503	40,240
" corresponding period 1906-07	27,727	11,593	39,320
" corresponding period 1905-06	24,002	11,322	35,414

	1915, 1916 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	12,400
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	13,900
Settlements for America, White	12,700
	39,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	500
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date	40,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

MANY GENERALS' SONS DEAD

French Publish List of War Deaths In Commanders' Families

Paris, April 5.—A list which does not pretend to be complete has been printed of sons and sons-in-law of Generals who have been killed in the war.

Gen. de Castelnau and Gen. Dessirier have both lost three sons, Gen. Foch a son and a son-in-law, Gens. Pouydraguin, Renouard, De Lardemelle and Neyraud each two sons; Gen. Ganeval (killed in the Dardanelles) a son-in-law, Gen. Baillioud a son and a son-in-law, Gen. de Lanouvelle two sons-in-law.

The Generals who have lost a son include De Maud'huy, D'Amade, Ebener, Bonnal, Falque, Marjoulet, Chailley, De Benoit, Louis, Corvisart, De Lestrae, De Lestapis, Bonfait and Dieudonne, and those who have lost a son-in-law are Gens. de Mondesir, De Vassart, De Morlaincourt.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 20, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Cathay (ord.) Tls. 1.90
Hongkong Lands $103.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 90.00
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 90.00
W. H. W. Lands Tls. 3.00
Trams "B." Tls. 88.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50
Bukits Tls. 5.50
Chempedaks Tls. 13.50
Chempedaks Tls. 14.50
Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.10
Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.15
Consolidateds Tls. 3.85
Dominions Tls. 14.25
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.00
Java Consolidateds Tls. 21.00
Kamuntings Tls. 8.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.25
See Kees Tls. 8.00
Semambus Tls. 1.90
Shanghai-Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Shanghai-Malays (ord.) Tls. 7.00
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Taipings Tls. 3.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.25

Direct Business Reported

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Consolidateds Tls. 3.80
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Shanghai-Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00
Tebongs Tls. 27.00
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 90.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 20, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 June
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.40 May
Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 14.50 cash

Direct

Consolidated Tls. 3.65 cash
Semambus Tls. 1.90 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.00

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Registe.
Today.									
Foochow	Keelung maru	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Kaga maru	A9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	B10.00*	9.30*
Japan and U. S. A.	Kamakura maru	C10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	B11.00*	10.30*
Hongkong, C'ton, S'tow via Hongkong	Kaga maru	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	D.Noon	11.30*
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dairy	Sakaki maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Dairy and Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	J8.00	7.30
Japan and U. S. A.	Katori maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Japan, U. S. A. and Europe	Katori maru	..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Japan	Katori maru	..	..	11.00*	..	..	11.00*	H11.00*	10.30*
Chefoo	Hoihow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangwah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tungwah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sihkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tungwah	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinklang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy	Chiyuen	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Hoihow	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	H9.00	H8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, May 23.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.00
Japan, U. S. and Europe	Wakanoura maru	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Japan and U. S. A.	Wakanoura maru	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Japan	Wakanoura maru	..	..	1.30	..	..	1.30	G2.00	1.30
Hankow	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow	Choysang	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, May 24.									
Japan and U. S. Europe	Kasuga maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Hankow	Ngankin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U. S. A.	Kasuga maru	8.30	..	..	..	F5.00	..	..	5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan	Kasuga maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	H9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	H9.00	H8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, May 25.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Chiuklang	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong	Yokohama maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Yokohama maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Hongkong and beyond	Yokohama maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	I8.00	7.30
Friday, May 26.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Japan and U. S. Europe	Hakuai maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Japan and U. S. A.	Hakuai maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan	Hakuai maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	H9.00	8.30
Saturday, May 27.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	H8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Registration 8.30 a.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on May 20.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. parcel post 4 p.m., and money orders 3 p.m.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. parcel post 1 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. parcel post 4 p.m. and money order 3 p.m. on previous day.

O Registration 10 a.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily.
	a.m. p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow	10.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Soochow, Changchow, & intermediate places	3.00
Soochow, Nanziang and Kunshan	5.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chiakiang, Nanking and North China	9.00
Woosung also Paoshan & Kiangwan	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tungsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangsi & Hangchow also Huchow	7.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiahg, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoshing & Siaoshan	2.00
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.3
Launch.	**Mails close daily** a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 5.0
	10.45 3.3
Pehsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, & Chungku	8.00
Minghong and Nankiao	8.00
	11.00
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Tukahong, Nankiao	8.00
	11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 3.0
	10.45 3.3
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 5. p.m
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 5. p.m
Foot Boy	
Chwansha	7.00

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL

Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known Novelist and the Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.

Tomorrow night Showing 11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:

"THE HOUR OF THREE"

and

"CHINA TOWN"

Patrons remember that the Great Film is nearing its climax and is consequently becoming of extraordinary interest.

PATHE'S GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR, CHAMPION BOXER"

Comic Cartoon by Bray

"ROUGH BUT ROMANTIC" L-KO Comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In Mirth-provoking Comedy, entitled:

"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Open Air Cinema Theatre

Summer Season Has Commenced

TO-NIGHT at 9 p.m.

High-class picture programme under ideal conditions

Best Selected Films; Latest War Gazettes

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone West 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 21st

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TORCH BEARERS"

Pathe's Film d'Art, after Mr Henry Bataille's Celebrated Play, "Les Flambeaux"

IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War incidents War in the Snow.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE JUMPING"

Educational, Science and Nature Series

"WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG"

A beautiful Pathe-color Comedy, with M. Prince in the leading role.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

The inimitable Comedian in another scream of laughter entitled:

"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

NEW PROGRAMME

Composed of Selected New Pictures and the World Famous Artistes

THE THREE YAKOWLEFFS

Members of the

Imperial Russian Ballet

Presenting

A Wonderful Act never staged in Shanghai before

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Sunday, 21st May, 1916

FOUR THOUSAND FEET

Very Interesting War Gazettes

Also

"ESCAPE ON THE FAST FREIGHT"

A Hazards Series

"IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY"

Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, May 27

at 9.15 p.m.

CONCERT

Mme. Foret

(Soprano)

Costume Recital

French and English Songs

Under the Auspices of American Woman's Club.

982 4

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing

Friday, 19th May

SHOWING

"THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL"

In Four Parts

Do not fail to see the greatest engineering feat in all history. Absolutely the most interesting film ever screened.

ALSO

Two Good Comedy Films.

Do not miss seeing it.

No advance in prices.

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 21	1.00	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
.. 25	..	New York via Panama	Bloemfontien	Br.	S. Tomes
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 21	4.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Wakanoura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Fooksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	5.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 27	7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 21	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	5.00*	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	O. L. & Co.
.. 21	0.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	..	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
.. 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	7.00*	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 28	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 21	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	A.M.	Hongkong	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	A.M.	Amoy	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
June 22	P.M.	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 21	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwelchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	3.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	10.00*	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	10.00*	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 26	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 27	10.00*	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	M.M.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 20	Japan	Kamakura maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.	W.S.W.
May 20	Hongkong	Kweichow	1215	Br.	B. & S.	
May 20	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 20	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 20	Japan	Melville Dollar		Br.		
May 20	Japan	Wakamatzu maru	1664	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 20	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 20	Hongkong	Andre Lebon	7375	Fr.	Cie M.M.	
May 20		Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	
May 20		Astemis				

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

AHNKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Couley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain A. E. Inwod, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 22 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John J. Wade, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 23 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tls. No. 3256

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Macksmion, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Talshun, Capt. C. Westerhend, will leave Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C .M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched form the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 21st instant. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 20	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1755	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	997	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 20	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	Tsingtao	Risal maru	411	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 20	Marseilles	Porthos	7338	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 20	Chinwangtao	Heiwa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 20	Dairen	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
.. 20	Suminoye	Yumihari maru	563	Jap.	M. B. K.
.. 20	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
May 19	Japan	Bloemfontien	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	B XII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2951	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
May 19		Eburna		Br.		
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
May 13	Amoy	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 18	San Francisco	Floridian	4811	Am	Dodwell & Co.	P. W. E.
May 19	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 10	Chefoo	Hoihow	899	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 19	Suminoye	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangtee	468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 19	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1454	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 19	Japan	Kaga maru	1866	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 19	Dalny	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.	O.S.K.Y.W.
May 18	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 18	Hongkong	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 17	Japan	Oanfa	5810	Br.	B. & S.	H.W.Y.K.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Ink. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p.
May 19	San Francisco	Sequoya	3316	Br.	A. P. Co.	A.P.C.L.W.
May 19	Hongkong	St. Albans	2538	Br.	G. L. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 17	Hongkong	Talshun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 17	Japan	Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M. B. K.	W.T.W.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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Telephone 2331.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Rev. Robbins.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong:—Mr. F. W. Ashurst, Miss G. Bothin, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barnettarch, Mr. H. F. Chen, Mrs. F. M. Crawford and child, Miss C. Cree, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Darnall and child, Mr. E. David, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hamphreys, Mrs. V. Hoffmann, Mrs. A. Jenkins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kaesmacher, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. R. R. Mann and child, Mr. T. F. Mao, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McEuen and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Olivierona, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson Lent, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sypher, Mrs. D. L. Silas, Miss S. and M. Silas, Master Silas, Mr. C. L. Shih, Mr. S. T. Shah, Miss E. M. Smith, Miss K. Stewart, Mr. D. W. Sherwood, Mr. F. G. Smith, Mrs. C. M. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Teachout David, Mr. W. L. Van Leer, Mr. L. S. Wong, Mrs. E. A. M. Williams and child, Mrs. R. J. Wood. In Transit:—Mrs. E. L. Anderson, Mr. C. F. Bowers, Rev. P. O. Bodding, Mrs. Blumer, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Corbin, Mr. E. H. Cutbill, Mr. A. G. Dana, Mr. & Mrs. W. Easton, Mr. A. Eaton, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Fox, Master & Miss Fox, Mr. & Mrs. T. Gunn, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hord, Masters Hord (3), Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hustler, Major and Mrs. E. F. Halland, Miss R. A. Huston, Mr. T. Hudson, Judge and Mrs. Jenkins, Miss E. M. and S. L. Jenkins, Miss C. Genkins, Dr. G. D. Louderback, Mrs. O. Marriott, Mr. R. R. Marse, Mr. J. T. Mussell, Miss A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. McDougall, Judge W. E. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Noon, Mr. A. Kisbel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Orimston, Miss and Nurse Orimston, Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Ottosen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Presby, Mr. D. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pemberton, Mr. O. R. Russell, Mrs. L. S. Rabb, Mrs. and Miss Redfield, Mr. A. D. Pickford, Mr. H. W. Slade, Miss and Mrs. Silliman, Miss A. Sandlin, Mrs. W. M. Scott, Mr. J. Shiells, Miss G. Townsend, Mr. N. L. Taliaferro, Mr. E. Thompston, Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Taggard and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Van Dunne and child, Mr. E. J. T. Warren, Miss H. Whitemore, Miss E. Wherry, Rev. T. R. Westervelt, Mrs. Westervelt and child, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. H. L. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bruce, Mr. J. D. Gould, Mr. F. E. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wolfe, Mr. W. O. Murry, Mrs. F. J. Glass, Mr. J. W. Bolles, Mr. R. Hunting.

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon from Marseilles:—Mrs. Elassen, Mrs. Ronyer, and Mr. Bachbane. From Port Said:—Mr. and Mrs. Maigret, Mr. and Mrs. Molinatto, Messrs. Beanvais, Porieres, Mack, Matros, Bonvier, Costa, Tcheng, Fic, Mattieli and Descenti. From Colombo:—Mr. and Mrs. Aetkinson. From Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. Turosky, Mrs. Cecile Voskolonick, Misses. Zukko, Krosnova and Russo, Messrs. de Vries and Gop. From Saigon:—Messrs. Collomb, Reyneau, Burdet, Brille, Cocart, Legor, Guttdua, Vannesson, Pasli, Borswski, Misho, Legayades, Batteilles, Pages and Poulet. From Hongkong:—Col and Mrs. Dam Pao-cho, Mr. and Mrs. Downing, Messrs. Pryaltes, Lee Yuk-hang, Burkhard, Liang Tsae, Kum Hung, Chan Wai-tong, Choi Hang-ho, Choi Chin-ha, Lee Sung-lam and Lin Shun-lee.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines to Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	June 2
Empress of Asia	.. 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	.. 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Oct. 7

For further information apply to

A. J. BLAISDELL, *Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept.*

L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*

Tel. 1668

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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
..	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JUNE 26, SEPT. 1, NOV. 7.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG. 18, OCT. 23.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

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Business and Official Notices

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

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IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

55 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 3449.

Do You Need Assistance In your Office or your House?

We hereby beg to notify the Shanghai and Outport Business Firms and the Public generally, that we are in a position to provide Native Help, such as Compradores, Translators, Interpreters, Stenographers, Typists, Office Clerks, Market and Collecting Shroffs, Office and House Boys, Fitters, Chauffeurs, Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.

Those in need of Native Help of any description, please communicate with the

Manager,
"Native Employment Bureau,"
Telephone 2241.

CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY

8, Siking Road, Shanghai.

9518

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

8872

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company at 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

NOTICE is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 22nd to the 25th day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.

9772

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED, will be held at Head Office of the Company, at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

Notice is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 18th to 23rd day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Shanghai, May 13, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9731

PIECE-GOODS

MANCHESTER shippers require a representative for the Shanghai market. Good terms to capable man who is in close touch with importers of piece-goods. Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Reply Box 257, c/o this Paper.

9786

READY CARGO FOR SALE

Zinc Ore, Lead Ore,
Antimony Crudum.

Apply to
S. W. Chenling, Gen. Agent
Chen-Woo Mining Co.
8 Burkill Road 'Phone 4097

9722

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED

A WELL-EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks employment as a market shroff or compradore. Has knowledge of all lines of export business (manufactured articles and Chinese produce) and intimate acquaintance with Chinese dealers. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

9817-J-1

EXPERIENCED NURSE (British) desires situation in Shanghai. Disengaged second week in June. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

9819-M-28

POSITION WANTED by experienced lady steno-typist. Willing to accept a fair salary. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

9807-M-21

POSITION WANTED by an American, as book-keeper and office assistant. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

9779-M-24

POSITION WANTED by Chinese gentleman as travelling interpreter or general assistant for outport. Has good knowledge of English and French. Speaks Mandarin, Shanghai and Canton dialects. A-1 reference. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

9766-M23

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9656

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9657

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Pekin Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a Chinese compradore, willing to make a substantial deposit and to work actively on salary and commission, for a well-known local firm engaged in the import and export business. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

9822

WANTED, stenographer and typist, with knowledge of light book-keeping, in an American firm. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED a reliable Chinese gentleman as compradore for import firm. Good chance for right man who is able to deposit from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 10,000 cash as security. Monopoly article for dispensaries and stores. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

9783

WANTED: For Tientsin Allied export firm, an experienced lady typist and a competent and efficient book-keeper. Knowledge of French language desired. Please apply, stating references and salaries expected, to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

9795

COPYING TYPIST required; preference given to one with knowledge of shorthand. Apply, stating salary required, to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

9751-M-21

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher has time at night for more pupils. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

9780-M-23

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, the top floor above The International Cleaning Office, opposite Race Course, F-126 Bubbling Well Road. Inquire within.

9764-M-23

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9676

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ, Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

9660

Correspondence

No. 14 Rue Chapsal

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—Would you be so kind as to publish in your esteemed paper that according to your article in today's issue regarding the assassination of Gen. Chen Chi-Mei, we notice that the house at No. 14 Rue Chapsal, where the murder took place, is given as the residence of our staff, but in order to avoid any misapprehension we beg to state that in January last the occupant of the house resigned our firm and has never been connected with us ever since.

Thanking you for your sparing us valuable space for insertion of this letter. We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
South Manchuria Railway Co.,
Shanghai.
S. SAKURAGI,
for Manager.

ITALIANS' BIG HAUL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 18.—The official communique issued today states that the Italians in the Adamello Zone made a fine haul of arms, munitions and stores, which the Austrians had abandoned. The Italian Alpine troops extended the ground carried on the crest north of Fargorida.

The Austrians in the Ledro Valley, after a furious all-night bombardment, attacked our position on the slopes of Monte Pari, at dawn on the 17th. They were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

In the Lagarin Valley, the enemy, using numerous heavy batteries, resumed the bombardment of our positions at Zugnatorta and then launched five violent attacks, each of which was hurled back, with bloody losses.

The enemy continue incessantly to bombard our main line of resistance. All their attacks have been repulsed.

An Italian counter-attack brilliantly re-captured part of the trench on the Monfalcone sector.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles						Mail 102	Mail 4		
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking				arr.	8.44	18.55		
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central				dep.	5.08	15.58		
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central				arr.	5.03	15.53		
								Mond. & Thurs.			
			arr. Tientsin-East				dep.	4.55	15.45		
Mail 102	Mail 2					Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 1	Mail 101		
Mond. & Wed.	Fridays										
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden				arr.	21.00	19.2[illegible]		
Mond. & Thurs.											
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East				dep.	1.25	1.25		
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East				arr.	1.10	1.10		
								Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.		
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central				dep.	1.01	1.01		

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.		15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.		15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.		15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow	dep.		11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		dep. Tochow	dep.		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.		6.30	9.00
7							8
7.30	23.01	266	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.		6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	319	dep. Taianfu	dep.		3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	378	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.		1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	421	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.		0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	601	dep. Lincheng	dep.		22.00	10.02
17.48	9.03	6·2	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.		19.35	7.40
9							10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.		19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.		14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	601	dep. Pengpu	arr.		14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	6·2	dep. Chuchow	dep.		11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		arr. Pukow	dep.		9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
		0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		7.05	
23.00	23.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.		7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.		23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line							
8.45	14.00	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep.	Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.58
9.48	15.03	arr.	Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr.	Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.32		4.54	7.09	A.M.
.. .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.11
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			4.21
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.14
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			5.24
								7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry ..dep	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.53
dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.33	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.00		6.43
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.05	15.20	17.35	19.4[illegible]
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.56	19.5[illegible]
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang .....arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang .....dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .....arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing .....dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah .....arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah .....dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow .....arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow .....dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou .....arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou .....dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.10	3.50
Hangchow .....arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.26	4.18
Hangchow .....dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.36
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah .....arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah .....dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing .....arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing .....dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang .....arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.39	
Sung Kiang .....dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.42	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.26	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.25
Kon Shing Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.43
Kon Shing Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.56
Hangchow .....arr.	8.13	10.49	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow .....dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9 00				5.10	
Hangchow .....arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow .....dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shing Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.53	7.25
Kon Shing Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.29
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.56	11.25	1.00	2.39	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesrooms at 135-136A SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Wednesday, the 24th inst.

at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stand, Teapoys, Arm Chairs, Card Tables, Hat Stands, Dining Room Tables & Chairs, Axminster Carpets, Sofas, Kodak, Piano, Cloth Stand Towel Racks and and a lot of Chinese Curios, Porcelain, Brasses, & Bronze, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

The China Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from

The Mortgagees,

Will sell by Public Auction, without Reserve, in their offices

125 SZECHUEN ROAD

on

Wednesday, May 24th, 1916

at 11 p.m.

That piece of Land known as B. C. Lot 8188 (Cad. Lot No. 997, Eastern District) measuring in area Mow 1 Fun 8 Li 7 and Hau 8, according to Title Deed and situated on Yochow Road.

Plan and Title Deed of the Lot and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, who are prepared to receive private offers before the day of Sale. 9778

The Cathay Trust, Limited

Holders of "Ordinary" Shares are hereby notified that Coupon No. 4 (Tls. 5 per coupon) is payable at the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after the 17th May, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9768

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**

2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,

Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
皮象牌 PILSENER
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Queich & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

Dainty Lingerie

Such as:

Night-Gowns
Princess-Slips,
Petticoats,
Chemises,
Camisoles,
etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Shoes (all sizes)

Just Unpacked

at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

Shanghai Horticultural Society

THE Annual Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, May 30th, instant. Exhibitors are requested to note that no vegetables, herbs excepted, may be shown in pots.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Sec.

9805

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5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to notify that the date of closing for the subscription to the above loan has been extended up to May 26th, new style.

Applications will be received by the Bank on the same conditions as before.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

9738

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants, having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply **"Bradford,"** c/o China Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.

9592

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Ormerod's "Flag" Brand

LEATHER BELTING

Extensive stocks of all sizes 1" to 6"

Stocked exclusively by

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Siccawei Gardens

Why not patronize

The Siccawei Gardens?

(late Maxim Gardens)

6 Siccawei Road

Under capable and experienced management

The new proprietors are of neutral nationality and their one desire is to afford the public every satisfaction.

Meals served to order at all hours

Respectability—Comfort—Convenience

The best wines and liquors

Open day and night

Telephone W. 815

9753

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum (less income tax at 2/8d. in the £)—for the year 1915, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 4 on and after the twenty-ninth day of May, 1916, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

9825

LOST

A promissory note, No. 2829, to the order of Chen Yao Kee (陳毓記), amount of $2,000, dated the 22nd of the third moon, which was transferred from Soochow Yung Yue Bank (永豫莊) to Shanghai Yue Yuen Bank (豫源莊) was stolen at Soochow. The public are hereby notified that the note is null and void.

CHEN YAO KEE.

9824

LOST

ON 16 day of 4th moon, a draft issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., payable to Yuen Sing Bank (元筮莊) for Shanghai Taels 810. due immediately, has been lost on the counter of the undersigned. The public are warned against negotiating the said draft, which has been declared null and void.

YUE CHENG HO,
Nantao.
(南市餘成號)

9800

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that a draft "Word Tien" (天字) No. 50, by Dong Yuen Cheung, Peking (北京同元祥) for Zee Tai Cheung Bank (榮泰祥票號), payable to Kwang Yue Ho (光裕號), Shanghai Taels 1,115, has been lost. The public are warned against accepting same, as it has been declared null and void.

KWANG YUE HO.
(光裕號)

9798

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9688

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

'Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.

Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing office with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.

E. SHING & CO.

9534

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9428

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. Geibel, 19, North Szechuen Road.

9686

TO LET, in a comfortable, clean boarding house, near Bund, two nice cool bedrooms, with excellent board. Very moderate terms. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

9775-M-21

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-21

TO LET, Western district, near trams, bedroom with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

9756-M-21

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-21

GODOWN TO LET

TO BE LET, Chaoufong Road, large modern-built godown, electric lift for cargo. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

9797-M-21

HOUSES TO LET

A WELL-FURNISHED flat or rooms, with verandah, to let, with every convenience, at low rent. Apply to 8, Ward Road.

9808-M-26

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Mission Compound, in new French Concession, to let, from July 1st; furnished if desired. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

9772

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a flat of 2-4 rooms, near French park. Modern conveniences. Immediate occupation. Reply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

9826-M-24

WANTED, immediately, in Frenchtown, an airy house, with garden, for Chinese of honorable family, returned from America. Rent $100 to $150. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

9802-M-26

WANTED, in Central district, a furnished flat of 2-4 rooms, with usual conveniences. Immediate occupation. Reply, giving full particulars, to "A.B.C", Flat 8, 128-A Szechuen Road.

9810

Exchange and Mart

2½-h.p., Shaw motor attachment (new), to fit any make of bicycle, for sale. Will make any bicycle a motor-cycle. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

9813-M-23

CRUDE RUBBER, one roll, and three rolls of unvulcanized rubber for sale. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

9813-M-23

SEWING MACHINES; a few new and second-hand ones for sale. Excellent manufacture. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

9814-M-23

ENGLISH ARMOUR; a complete suit for sale, consisting of casque, gorget, cuirass and tasset, period Henry VIII, Price Tls. 500, which will be given to the Officers' Families' Fund. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

9809-M-21

FOR SALE, Henderson Motor-Cycle, for immediate sale. Brand new Henderson 4 cylinder Motor Cycle, 10 h.p. 1916 model, embracing 2 speed gear, automatic oil feed to engine, low riding position and short wheel base. With hand and foot control of clutch mechanism. Although very powerful the machine is extremely easy to handle in heavy traffic. It is fitted with a Schebler carburetter which has an adjustable jet so that a speed of 65 miles per hour can be obtained. Fuel consumption 70 miles per gallon. An ideal machine for taking a roomy side car. Machine now on view at the Auto Palace Supply Depot, F.95 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

9792

BULL TERRIER bitch, wanted. Must be well bred. Liberal price paid. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

9789

PATHE gramophone records wanted; must be in good condition and moderate price. Particulars and price, to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

9820-M-24

A BARGAIN, sound investment. For sale, one lot with Chinese houses built thereon, in the vicinity of Carter Road. Rental income, $10,050 per annum; all houses occupied. Good growing locality. Will sell at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

9818-M-24

FOR SALE; Pointer pups, 1-2 months old, of good parents, $15 each. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

9811-M-21

FOR SALE, one pointer pup, male, 4 months old, for $20. One set of 6 Golf Sticks, with bag, for $15. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

9812-M-21

FOR SALE, one lady's "Innovation" trunk, price $40. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

9801-M-25

SMALL MOTOR-CAR for sale, perfect running order, guaranteed. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

9796-M-21

STANDARD FOLDING typewriter for sale. Almost new. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

9796-M-21

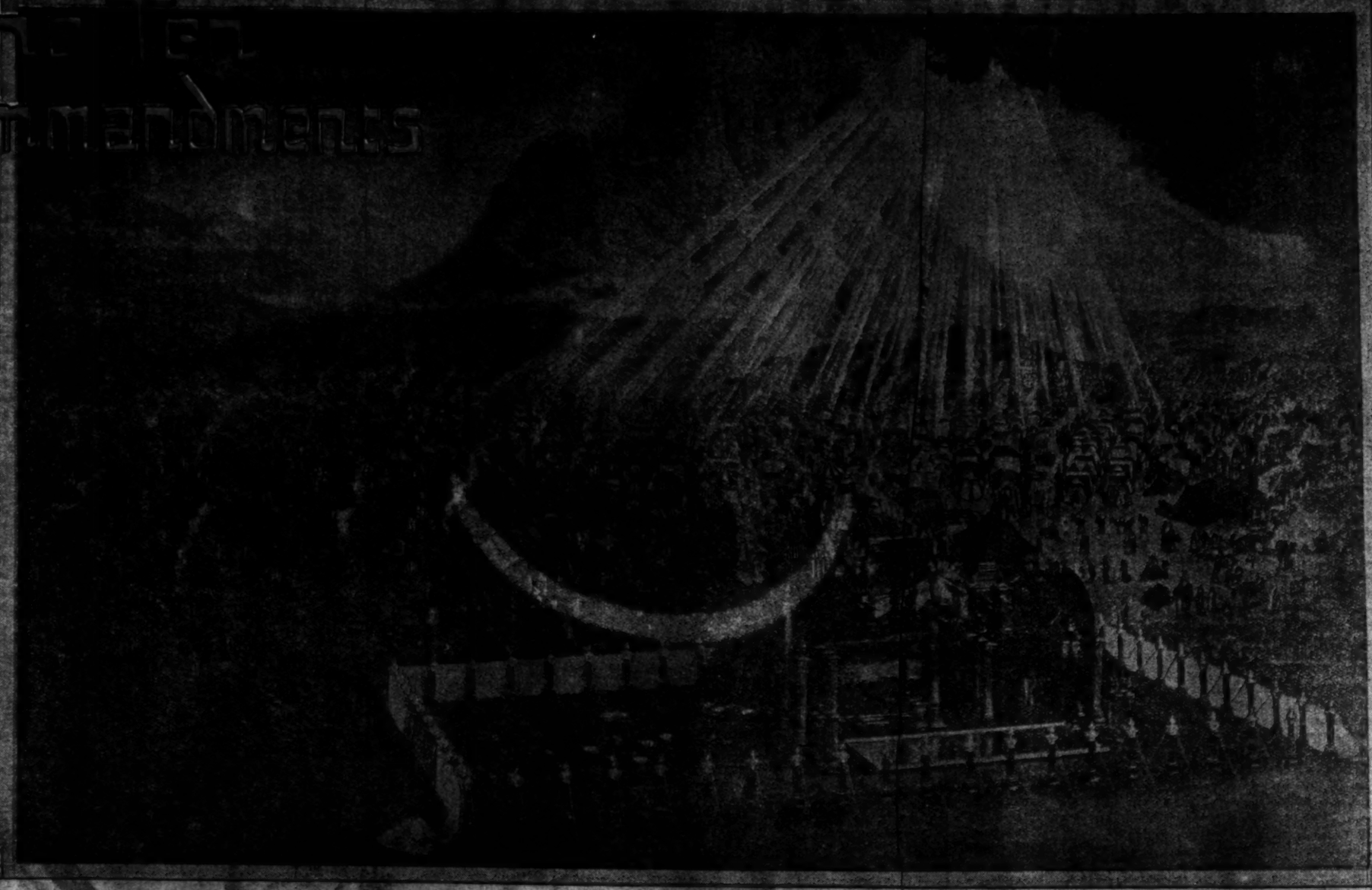
FOR SALE Few Sewing Machines at reasonable price. Please apply P.474, Nanking Road.

9788

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

To Revise the Ten Commandments

The Children of Israel Encamped Before Mount Sinai, While Moses Ascended Into the Mountain to Receive the Commandments From God.
From Ketchner's Painting



Right Rev. Bishop Whitehead Explains Why the Time Has Now Come to Make the Laws of Moses Harmonize With the Thought and Conception of the Twentieth Century

New York, April 15.

IT will come as a shock to many no doubt to learn that the Ten Commandments are under process of revision. A commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country has been working on the matter, and has decided to recommend a shortened form of the law as given to Moses by Jehovah on the Mount—a form, according to Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburg, the chairman of the commission, more in conformity with "the thought and conception of the twentieth century" than that of the time when they were given.

This revisional body is made up of seven bishops, and is called the Commission on the Revision and Enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer, which is the guidebook of the Episcopal Church. They will meet again in New York during Easter week to prepare a final report for the printer. When the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets next October it will decide whether or not the Decalogue in the abbreviated form to be recommended will be adopted.

Bishop Whitehead in discussing the proposed changes with a representative of this newspaper said:

"The commission is almost all in the same mind regarding the changes in the wording—not in the spirit or meaning—of the Ten Commandments, so that I feel the whole church, as well as any others who may be interested for traditional reasons, ought to be enlightened as to the why and wherefore for taking up such a very important matter as the elimination or adding of anything to the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church, several hundred years old. But after all there is not going to be any radical difference in the service regarding the Decalogue after the commission get through with it. We simply want to make the catechism lessons for children shorter, more centralized and easier to be remembered without taking out the kernel of the thought, and in the Holy Communion to eliminate a great mass of reading that only lengthens the service unnecessarily without adding to the spirit or dignity of the worship. We want to make it plain that no 'changes' are to be made in the Ten Commandments by the General Convention at the suggestion of the commission, and there is no need of any one becoming excited or alarmed about it.

"First, the Decalogue means 'ten words,' which indicates briefness and definiteness. Then why should we bring to bear on the minds of our parishioners all the sentences leading up to the heart of each commandment when a brief statement of the command itself will stamp it more forcibly on the mind? For instance, 'Honor thy father and thy mother' is well enough without following up all the rest of the Mosaic commandment 'that thy days may be long in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee.' That suited the Israelites in the early days, but isn't it a fact that millions of boys and girls do honor their parents and yet do not live long?

"Many of the commandments have argumentative qualities, but that is not the essence of the matter, and the Fourth Commandment, relating to the observance of the Sabbath, is purely local. It says, 'God worked six days and rested on the seventh,' but who now believes that a day then was twenty-four hours? A day then might have been a thousand years, and we believe it was a very long time. Then why burden the minds of our people with those beliefs that belong to the dim past?

"Then in the commandment about covetousness, it isn't necessary to go into all the details such as coveting our neighbor's house, his ass, his wife, etc., when to say 'Thou shalt not covet' means everything that can be recorded.

"In the Communion Service the people want brevity without the loss of spirituality, and in many cases the longevity of the service kills the spirit of feeling supposed to be engendered by such a sacred act of worship as the Holy Communion. Therefore the commission seeks to benefit this very important service by eliminating much of the after part of the commandments, which are merely supplementary of the effects of keeping the commands.

"In the Catechism it is a waste of time and energy to burden the minds of the children with anything but the precept of the matter itself, for if you do then everything is forgotten, but if you lop off the mass of reading that goes with the Catechism of to-day you bring the main thought down to a centre of contact with the mind of the child that is going to make its impression. Therefore we want to teach the Ten Commandments in as few words as possible, such as 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy,' without the rest of the wording, and 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' without the supplementary parts.

"In a word, the wording of the Decalogue in the Prayer Book is going to be brought up to the thought and conception of the twentieth century, rather than that of the time of Moses and the Israelites, eliminating all unnecessary phrases and putting the explicit command of God in succinct forms, emphatically, dignifiedly and spiritually, so that it will leave its impression, instead of becoming a burden to remember that would eventually be thrown aside.

"It is not a new thing, either, for the First Prayer Book of Edward VI., in the fifteenth century, published the Ten Commandments in shortened form, and in the Scotch Prayer Book and Bishop Gore's Revised Prayer Book shortened forms appear. But above all, our Lord never repeated all the words of the Mosaic rendition of the commandments, only giving the necessary words to convey the absolute meaning of the command. St. Paul in his writings to the early Church also eliminated much of the after part of each of the commandments, which gives the Revision Commission the reason to believe that it is not attempting anything radical or dangerous to the wellbeing of the Church, but is going to bring about lasting benefits to its members."

The revised Decalogue, if approved by the

Moses Breaking the Tablets

From Painting by Rochegrosse

© BY LUCIEN LAYAS.

... probably read as follows:

... have no other gods before ...

... take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

3. Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.

4. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.

5. Honor thy father and thy mother.

6. Thou shalt not kill.

7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8. Thou shalt not steal.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

10. Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's.

The most cynical critics admit that our Commandments come from the time of Moses and were most probably due to him. But some have long since raised the question of the original form of the Commandments. Even the language in which they were originally written has been questioned. It is admitted that they were not written in the Hebrew characters now known as such, for these are admittedly the invention of Ezra the Scribe, and date back no further than the sixth century B. C. The Hebrew script of earlier times has been found only on two rock inscriptions, the Siloam and the Moabite Stone, resembling the Phoenician script.

All of these considerations have led scholars to believe that the original language in which Moses wrote the Ten Commandments was not Hebrew at all, but Cuneiform, the script of Babylonia, closely allied to Hebrew as the mother Semitic language, but still distinct from it.

The eminent Semitic scholar M. Philippe Berger long since came to the conclusion that the Decalogue was written in the wedge-shaped characters of Babylonia, and Dr. Edouard Naville, the famous Egyptologist, claims also that this script was the Cuneiform, explaining that it was believed to be especially holy, or as it is expressed in Exodus, xxxii., 16, "the writing of God," and that the Ten Commandments were inscribed upon the two tablets of stone in this writing.

It is well known to every student of Scripture that the versions of the Ten Commandments in Exodus, xx., and Deuteronomy, v., differ in several words, tending to support the idea that originally these Commandments were given in a brief form and only expanded later according to the sacred scribes who were editing the Holy Writings.

In the Fourth Commandment, for instance, in the Deuteronomic version are the words "Keep the Sabbath Day to sanctify it, 'as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee.'" The phrase after "sanctify it" does not appear in Exodus. The concluding phrase of this Commandment is "That thy manservant and thy maidservant may rest as well as thou," which is lacking in Exodus. The entire fifteenth verse of this chapter in Deuteronomy is an addition to the earlier version. In the Fifth Commandment the words "that it may go well with thee" are not found in the earlier version.

READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing **Miss Pearl White, Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"**

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy. This trick fails. Later Kennedy learns of a daring robbery planned by the conspirators. In an effort to trap them Elaine is captured and sealed up in a tank, and is at the point of death when Kennedy accidentally discovers her plight and saves her. In retaliation the criminals make a desperate attempt to kill Kennedy by erecting an ingenious death-trap in his apartment. They then administer a peculiar poison to Elaine, accomplishing this by a remarkable utilization of the wall paper in her room. The poison plot miscarries. But the criminals are persistent. One of them is seriously wounded by Elaine, and forced to submit to the transfusion of blood operation to save the scoundrel's life. Help reaches Elaine before his experiment becomes dangerous. Enraged at their constant defeats, the conspirators employ two notorious women of the underworld to lure Kennedy and Elaine to their destruction. Kennedy's scientific knowledge proves too much for the assassins. He employs a vocophone in a queer manner, its uncanny work at a critical moment upsetting a carefully laid plan to abduct Elaine. The criminals introduce the death ray and puzzle Kennedy; but he soon counteracts its destructive influence.

Elaine is trapped and left to die in a sewer chamber, where Kennedy finds her, with the aid of his electric marvel he revives her, after medical science had failed.

CHAPTER XI.

WITH the ominous forefinger of his Clutching Hand extended, the Master Criminal emphasized his instructions to his minions.

They were all seated in a fairly large, but dingy, old room, in which were several chairs, a rickety table and, against the wall, a roll-top desk, on the top of which was a telephone.

"Now," went on Clutching Hand, "I want you, Slim, to follow them. See what they do—where they go. It's her birthday. Something's bound to occur that will give you a lead. All you've got to do is to use use your head. Get me?"

Slim rose, nodded, picked up his hat and coat and squirmed out on his mission, like the snake that he was.

It was, as Clutching Hand had said, Elaine's birthday. She had received many callers and congratulations, innumerable costly and beautiful tokens of remembrance from her countless friends and admirers. In the conservatory of the Dodge house Elaine, Aunt Josephine and Susie Martin were sitting discussing not only the happy occasion, but, more, the many strange events of the past few weeks.

"Well," cried a familiar voice behind them, "what would a certain blonde young lady accept as a birthday present from her famliy lawyer?"

All three turned in surprise.

"Oh, Mr. Bennett," cried Elaine. "How you startled us!"

Susie Martin had been wondering whether, now that Bennett was here, she were not de trop, as she looked at her wrist watch mechanically. As she did so an idea occurred to her.

"Why not one of these?" she cried impulsively, indicating the watch "Father has some beauties at the shop."

"Oh, good," exclaimed Elaine, "how sweet!"

A moment later the three young people went out and were quickly whirled off down the avenue in the Dodge town car.

It was too gay a party to notice a sinister figure following them in a cab. But as they entered the fashionable jewelry shop, Slim, who had alighted, walked slowly down the street.

Chatting with animation, the three moved over to the watch counter, while the crook, with a determination not to risk missing anything, entered the shop door, too.

"Mr. Thomas," asked Susie as her father's clerk bowed to them, "please show Miss Dodge the wrist watches father was telling about."

Unobserved, the crook walked over near enough to hear what was going on.

At last, with much banter and yet care, Elaine selected one that was indeed a beauty, and was about to [illegible] to leave it to be regulated, if you please."

A moment later they went out and entered the car again.

As they did so, Slim, who had been looking over various things in the next case as if undecided, came up to the watch counter.

"I'm making a present," he remarked confidentially to the clerk "How about those bracelet watches?"

The clerk pulled out some of the cheaper ones.

"No," he said, thoughfully, pointing out a tray in the showcase, something like those."

He ended by picking out one identically like that which Elaine had selected, and started to pay for it.

"Better have it regulated," repeated the clerk.

"No," he objected hastily, shaking his head and paying the money quickly. "It's a present—and I want it tonight."

He took the watch and left the store hurriedly.

In the laboratory, Kennedy was working over an oblong oak box, perhaps eighteen inches in length and half as high. In the box I could see, besides other apparatus, two good sized spools of fine wire.

"What's all that?" I asked, inquisitively.

"Another of the new instruments that scientific detectives use," he responded, scarcely looking up, "a little magnetic wizard, the telegraphone."

"Which is?" I prompted.

"Something we detectives might use to take down and 'can' telephone conversations and other such conversations. When it is attached properly to a telephone, it records everything that is said over the wire."

"How does it work?" I asked, much mystified.

"Well, it is based on an entirely new principle, in every way different from the phonograph," he explained. "As you can see, there are no discs or cylinders, but these spools of extremely fine steel wire. The record is not made mechanically on a cylinder, but electro-magnetically on this wire."

"How?" I asked, almost incredulously.

"To put it briefly," he went on, "small portions of magnetism, as it were, are imparted to fractions of the steel wire as it passes between two carbon elecic magnets. Each impression reprents a sound wave. There is no apirent difference in the wire, yet en particle of steel undergoes an elcromagnetic transformation by whn the sound is indelibly imprinteon it."

"Then you scroe the wire just as you shave recom to use it over again?" I suggted.

"No," he repld. "You pass a magnet over it at the magnet automatically erases the record. Rust has no effect. he record lasts as long as the steellasts."

He had scarcy finished testing the telegraphone when the laboratory door openedand a clean-cut young man entert.

Kenendy, I kne, had found that the routine work of the Clutching Hand case was brond his limited time and had retined this young man, Raymond Chse, to attend to that.

"I've got it, Mr. Kennedy," greeted Chase with quiet modesty.

"Got what?" I aked.

"I've located the new residence of Flirty Florrie," he aplied.

I saw what Kenndy was after at once. Flirty Florri and Dan the Dude had caused the quarrel between himself and Elaine. Dan the Dude was dead. But Flirty Florrie might be forced to explainit.

Craig's eye fell on the telegraphone, and an lea seemed to occur to him.

"Walter, you and Chase bring that thing along," he said a moment later.

He paused long enough to take a badge from the drawer of a cabinet, and went out, We followed him, lugging the telegraphone.

At last we came to the apartment house at which Chase had located the woman.

"There it is," he pointed out, as I gave a groan of relief, for the telegraphone was getting like lead.

[illegible] nodded and drew from [illegible] I had seen him take from the cabinet.

"Now, Chase," he directed, "you needn't go in with us. Walter and I can manage this now. But don't get out of touch with me. I shall need you any moment—certainly tomorrow."

"Walter," he smiled, "you're elected my helper."

We entered the apartment house hall and found a negro boy in charge of the switchboard. It took Craig only a moment to convice the boy that he was from the company and that complaints had been made by some anonymous tenant.

"I don't know," Craig muttered finally for the benefit of the boy, "but I think I'll have to leave that tester after all. Say, if I put it here, you'll have to be careful not to let anyone meddle with it. If you do, there'll be the deuce to pay. See?"

Kennedy had already started to fasten the telegraphone to the wires he had selected from the tangle.

At last he finished and stood up.

"Don't disturb it, and don't let any one else touch it," he ordered. "Better not tell any one—that's the best way. I'll be back for it tomorrow probably."

"Yas, sah," nodded the boy, with a bow, as we went out.

Back in the new hang-out the Clutching Hand was laying down the law to his lieutenants and helpers when Slim at last entered.

Slim apologized profusely. He had succeeded so easily that he had thought to take a little time to "meet up" with an old pal whom he ran across, just out of prison.

"Yes, sir," he replied hastily; "well, I went over to the Dodge house, and I saw them finally. I followed them into a jewelry shop. That lawyer bought her a wrist watch. So I bought one just like it. I thought perhaps we could"—

"Give it to me," growled Clutching Hand, seizing it the moment Slim displayed it. "And don't butt in—see?"

From the capacious desk the master criminal pulled a set of small drills, vices and other jeweller's tools and placed them on the table.

"There," he exclaimed at last, holding the watch up where they could all see it. "See!"

He pulled out the stem to set the hands and slowly twisted it between his thumb and finger. He turned the hands until they were almost at the point of 3 o'clock.

Then he held the watch out where all could see it.

They bent closer and strained their eyes at the little second hand ticking away merrily.

As the minute hand touched three, from the back of the case, as if from the chasing itself, a little needle, perhap a quarter of an inch, jumped out. It seemed to come from what looked like merely a small insect in the decoration.

"You see what will happen at the hour of three?" he asked.

No one said a word, as he held up a vial which he had drawn from his pocket. On it they could read the label, "Ricinus."

"One of the most powerful poisons in the world!" he exclaimed. "Enough here to kill a regiment!"

"I've set my invention to go off at three o'clock," he concluded. "Tomorrow forenoon—it will have to be delivered early—and I don't believe we shall be troubled any longer by Miss Elaine Dodge," he added venomously.

Calmly he wrapped up the apparently innocent engine of destruction and handed it to Slim.

"See that she gets it in time," he said merely.

"It will, sir," answered Slim, taking it gingerly.

Flirty Florrie had returned that afternoon, late, from some expedition on which she had been sent.

When she arrived home she went to the telephone to report and called a number, 4494 Greenwich.

"Hello, Chief," she repeated. "This is Flirty. Have you done anything yet in that little matter we talked about?"

"Say—be careful of names—over the wire," came a growl.

"You know—what I mean."

"Yes. The trick will be pulled off [illegible] claimed. "Good-[illegible] you."

Flirty hung up the receiver with satisfaction. The remains of the departed Dan might soon rest in peace!

The next day, early in the forenoon, a young man, with a small package carefully done up, came to the Dodge house.

"From Martin's, the jeweller's, for Miss Dodge," he said to Jennings at the door.

Elaine and Aunt Josephine were sitting in the library when Jennings announced him.

"Oh, it's my watch," cried Elaine. "Show him in."

"Very pretty," commented Aunt Josephine.

Elaine put the watch on her wrist and admired it.

"Is it all right?" asked Slim.

"Yes, yes," answered Elaine. "You may go."

He went out, while Elaine gazed rapturously at the new trinket while it ticked off the minutes—this devilish instrument.

Early the same morning Kennedy went around again to the apartment house, and, cautious not to be seen by Flirty, recovered the telegraphone. Together we carried it to the laboratory.

There he set up a little instrument that looked like a wedge sitting up on end, in the face of which was a dial. Through it he began to run the wire from the spools, and, taking an earpiece, put another on my head over my ears.

First came several calls from people with bills, and she put them off most adroitly.

Then we heard a call that caused Kennedy to look at me quickly, stop the machine and start at that point over again.

"That's what I wanted," he said, as we listened.

"Give me 4494 Greenwich."

"Hello."

"Hello, Chief. This is Flirty. Have you done anything yet in the little matter we talked about?"

"Say—be carefull of names—over the wire."

"You know—what I mean."

"Yes, the trick will be pulled off at 3 o'clock."

"Good! Good-by, and thank you!"

"Good-by."

Kennedy stopped the machine and I looked at him blankly.

"She called up Greenwich 4494 and was told that the trick would be pulled off at 3 o'clock today," he ruminated.

"What trick?" I asked.

He shook his head. "I don't know. That is what we must find out. I hadn't expected a tip like that. What I wanted was to find out how to get at the Clutching Hand."

He paused and considered a moment, then moved to the telephone.

"There's only one thing to do, and that's to follow out my original scheme," he said energetically. "Information, please."

"Where is Greenwich 4494?" he asked a moment later.

The minutes passed. "Thank you, sir," he cried, writing down on a pad an address on the West Side, near the river front. Then, turning to me, he exclaimed, "Walter, we've got him at last!"

Kennedy and I came at last to the place on the West Side where the crooked streets curved off.

"That's the place, all right," whispered Kennedy with satisfaction. He hurried to a telephone booth, where he called several numbers. Then we returned to the laboratory, while Kennedy quickly figured out a plan of action. I knew Chase was expected there soon.

From the table he picked up the small coil over which I had seen him working and attached it to the bell and some batteries. He replaced it on the table, while I watched curiously.

"A selenium cell," he explained. "Only when light falls on it does become a good conductor of electricity. Then the bell will ring."

Just before making the connection he placed his hat over the cell. Then he lifted the hat. The light fell on it and the bell rang. He replaced the hat and the bell stopped. It was evidently a very peculiar property of the substance selenium.

Kennedy picked up the selenium cell and a long coil of fine wire, which he placed in a bag. Then he took another bag, already packed, and, shifting them between us, we hurried downtown.

Near the vacant lot, back of the new headquarters, was an old broken down house. Through the rear of it we entered.

I started back in astonishment as we entered and found eight or ten policemen already there. Kennedy had ordered them to be ready for a raid, and they had dropped in one at a time without attracting attention.

"Well, men," he greeted them, "I see you found the place all right. Now, in a little while Jameson will return with two wires. Attach them to the bell which I will leave here. When it rings, raid the house. Jameson will lead you to it. Come, Walter," he added, picking up the bags.

Ten minutes later, outside the new headquarters, a crouched-up figure, carrying a small package, his his face hidden under his soft hat and up-turned coller, could have been seen slinking along until he came to the steps.

He went up and peered through the aperture of the doorway. Then he rang the bell. Twice he raised his hand and clenched it in the now familiar clutch.

A crook inside saw it through the aperture and opened the door. The figure entered and almost before the door was shut tied the masking handkerchief over his face, which hid his identity from even the most trusted lieutenants. The crook bowed to the chief, who, with a growl as though of recognition, moved down the hall.

When Craig and I left the police he had given me most minute instructions, which I was now following out to the letter.

"I want you to hide there," he said, indicating a barrel back of the house next to the hangout. "When you see a wire come down from the headquarters, take it and carry it across the lot to the old house. Attach it to the bell; then wait. When it rings, raid the Clutching Hand joint."

I waited what seemed to be an interminable time back of the barrel—and it was no joke hiding back of a barrel.

Finally, however, I saw a coil of fine wire drop rapidly to the ground from a window somewhere above. I made a dash for it, as though I were trying to rush the trenches, seized my prize, and, without looking back to see where it came from, beat a hasty retreat.

Up in the room in the joint the

Kennedy Tears the Deadly Watch From Elaine's Arm

hunched-up figure stood by the table. He had taken his hat off and placed it carefully on the table and was now waiting.

Suddenly a noise at the door startled him. He listened. Then he backed away from the door and drew a revolver.

As the door slowly opened there entered another figure, hat over his eyes, collar up, a handkerchief over his face, the exact counterpart of the first!

For a moment each glared at the other.

"Hands up!" shouted the first figure, hoarsely, moving the gun and closing the door with his foot.

The newcomer slowly raised his crooked hand over his head, as the blue steel revolver gaped menacingly.

With a quick movement of the other hand, the first sinister figure removed the handkerchief from his face and straightened up.

It was Kennedy!

"Come over to the center of the room," ordered Kennedy.

Clutching Hand obeyed, eyeing his captor closely.

"Now lay your weapons on the table."

He tossed down a revolver.

The two still faced each other.

"Take off that handkerchief!"

It was a tense moment. Slowly Clutching Hand started to obey. Then he stopped. Kennedy was just about to thunder, "Go on," when the criminal calmly remarked, "You've got ME all right, Kennedy, but in twenty minutes Elaine Dodge will be dead!" He said it with a nonchalance that might have deceived anyone less astute than Kennedy. Suddenly there flashed over Craig the words "the trick will be pulled off at 3 o'clock!"

What a situation!

He had caught a prisoner he dared not molest—yet.

"What do you mean—tell me?" demanded Kennedy, with forced calm.

"Yesterday Mr. Bennett bought a wrist watch for Elaine," the Clutching Hand said quietly. "They left it to be regulated. One of my men bought one just like it. Mine was delivered to her today."

"A likely story!" doubted Kennedy.

For answer, the Clutching Hand merely pointed to the telephone.

Kennedy reached for it.

"One thing," interrupted the Clutching Hand. "You are a man of honor."

"Yes—yes. Go on."

"If I tell you what to do, you must promise to give me a fighting chance."

"Yes, yes."

"Call up Aunt Josephine, then. De just as I say."

Covering Clutching Hand, Kennedy called a number. "This is Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Dodge. Did Elaine receive a present of a wrist watch from Mr. Bennett?"

"Yes," she replied, "for her birthday. It came this forenoon."

Kennedy hung up the receiver and faced the Clutching Hand, puzzled as the latter said.

"Call up Martin, the jeweler."

Again Kennedy obeyed.

"Has the watch purchased for Miss Elaine Dodge been delivered?" he asked the clerk.

"No," came back the reply, "the watch Mr. Bennett bought is still here being regulated."

Kennedy hung up the receiver. He was stunned.

"The watch will cause her death at 3 o'clock," said the Clutching Hand. "Swear to leave here without discovering my identity and I will tell you how you can save her!"

A moment Kennedy thought. Here was a quandary.

"No," he shouted, seizing the telephone.

Before Kennedy could move,

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The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Clutching Hand pulled the telephone wires with almost superhuman strength from the junction box.

"In that watch," he hissed, "I have set a poisoned needle in a spring that will be released and will plunge it into her arm at exactly 3 o'clock. On the needle is ricinus!"

Craig advanced, furious. As he did so Clutching Hand pointed calmly to the clock. It was twenty minutes of three!

With a mental struggle Kennedy controlled his loathing of the creature before him.

"All right—but you'll hear from me—sooner than you suspect," he shouted, starting for the door.

Then he came back and lifted his hat, hiding as much as possible the selenium cell, letting the light fall on it.

"Only Elaine's life has saved you."

With a last threat he dashed out. He hailed a cab returning from some steamship wharves not far away.

"Quick!" he ordered, giving the Dodge address on Fifth avenue.

Minute after minute the police and I waited. Was anything wrong? Where was Craig?

Just then a tremor grew into a tinkle, then came the strong burr of the bell. Kennedy needed us.

With a shout of encouragement to the men I dashed out and over to the old house.

Meanwhile Clutching Hand himself had approached the table to recover his weapon and had noticed the queer little selenium cell. He picked it up and for the first time saw the wire leading out.

"The deuce!" he cried. "He's planned to get me anyhow!"

At the desk he paused and took out a piece of cardboard. Then, with a heavy blackmarking pencil, he calmly printed on it, while we battered at the barricaded door, a few short feet away.

He laid the sign on the desk, then on another piece of cardboard, drew crudely a hand with the index finger, pointing. This he placed on a chair, indicating the desk.

Just as the swaying and bulging door gave way, Clutching Hand gave the desk a pull. It opened up—his getaway.

He closed it with a sardonic smile in our direction, just as the door crashed in.

We looked about. There was not a soul in the room, nothing but the selenium cell, the chairs, the desk.

"Look! I cried, catching sight of the index finger, and going over to the desk.

We rolled back the top. There on the flat top was a sign:

Dear Blockheads:

Kennedy and I couldn't wait.

Yours as ever,

In the next house Clutching Hand had literally come out of an upright piano into the room corresponding to that he had left. Hastily he threw off his handkerchief, slouch hat, old coat and trousers. A neat striped pair of trousers replaced the old, frayed and baggy pair. A new shirt, then a sporty vest and a frock coat followed.

At the door of the new headquarters, a few seconds later, I stood with the police.

"Not a sign of him anywheres," growled one of the officers.

Nor was there. down the street we could see only a straight well-dressed, distinguished looking man who had evidently walked down to the docks to see a friend off, perhaps.

Elaine was sitting in the library reading when Aunt Josephine turned to her.

"What time is it, dear?" she asked.

Elaine glanced at her pretty new trinket.

"Nearly three, Auntie—just a couple of minutes," she said.

Just then there came the sounds of feet running madly down the hallway. They jumped up, startled.

Kennedy, his coat flying, and hat jammed over his eyes, had almost bowled over poor Jennings in his mad race down the hall.

"Well," demanded Elaine haughtily, "what's"——

Before she knew what was going on Craig hurried up to her and literally ripped the watch off her wrist, breaking the beautiful bracelet.

He held it up, gingerly. Elaine was speechless. Was this Kennedy? Was he possessed by such an inordinate jealousy of Bennett?

As he held the watch up, the second hand ticked around and the minute hand passed the meridian of the hour.

A viciously sharp needle gleamed out—then sprang back into the filigree ork again.

"Well," she gasped again, "what's the meaning of this?"

Craig gazed at Elaine in silence.

Should he defend his rudeness, if she did not understand. She stamped her foot, and repeated the question a third time.

"What do you mean, sir, by such conduct?"

Slowly he bowed.

"I just don't like the kind of birthday presents you receive," he said, turning on his heel. "Good afternoon."

CHAPTER XII.

"ON your right is the residence of Miss Elaine Dodge, who is pursuing the famous master criminal known as the Clutching Hand."

The barker had been grandiloquently pointing out the residences of noted New Yorkers as the big sightseeing car lumbered along through the streets. The car was filled with people, and he plied his megaphone as though he were on intimate terms with all the city's notables.

No one had paid any attention to the unobtrusive Chinaman who sat inconspicuously in the middle of the car. He was Mr. Wong Long Sin, but no one saw anything particularly mysterious about an Oriental visitor, more or less, viewing New York City.

Any one, however, who had been watching Long Sin would have seen that he showed much interest whenever any of the wealthy residents of the city were mentioned. The name of Elaine Dodge seemed particularly to strike him. He listened with subtle interest to what the barker said and looked keenly at the Dodge house.

This remarkable criminal had established himself in a hired apartment downtown. It was furnished in rather elegant American style, but he had added to it some most valuable Oriental curios which gave it a fascinating appearance.

Wong Sin, now in rich Oriental costume, was reclining on a divan smoking a strange-looking pipe and playing with two pet white rats. Each white rat had a gold band around his leg, to which was connected a gold chain about a foot in length, and the chains ended in rings which were slipped over Wong's little fingers. Ordinarily he carried the pets up the capacious sleeve of each arm.

A little Chinese girl, also in native costume, entered and bowed deferentially.

"A Miss Mary Carson," she lisped in soft English.

It would be difficult to analyze just what the fascination was that Long Sin exercised over Mary Carson. But as the servant left the room Mary bowed almost as deferentially as the little Chinese girl. Wong merely nodded in reply.

"Now," he began at last, breaking the silence, "I'll show you just what I want you to do."

He went over to the wall and took down a curious long Chinese knife from a scabbard which hung there conspicuously.

"See that?" he asked, holding it up.

Before she could say a word he had plunged the knife, apparently, into his own breast.

"Oh!" cried Mary, startled.

She expected to see him fall. But nothing happened. Wong laughed. It was an Oriental trick knife, in which the blade telescoped into the handle.

"Look at it," he added, handing it to her. Long Sin took a bladder of water from a table near by and concealed it under his coat. "Now, you stab me," he directed.

Mary hesitated. But he repeated the command, and she plunged the knife gingerly at him. It telescoped. He made her try it over, and she stabbed him more resolutely. The water from the bladder poured out.

"Good!" cried Long Sin, much pleased. "Now," he added, seating himself beside her, "I want you to lure Elaine here."

I had been amusing myself by rigging up a contrivance by which I could make it possible to see through, or, rather, over, a door. The idea had been suggested to me by the cytoscope which physicians use in order to look down one's throat, and I had calculated that by using three mirrors placed at proper angles I could easily reflect rays down to the level of my eye.

Kennedy, who had been busy at the other end of the laboratory, hapged to look over in my direction. "What's the big idea, Walter?" he asked.

"Well, you see, Craig," I explained, "you put the top mirror through the transom of a door and——"

Kennedy interrupted with a hearty burst of laughter. "But suppose the door has no transom?" he asked, pointing to our own door.

I scratched my head, thoughtfully. I had assumed that the door would have a transom. A moment later Craig went to the cabinet and drew out a tube about as big around as a putty blower and as long.

"Now, here's what I call my detectascope," he remarked. "None of your mirrors for me."

"That," he explained, "is what is known as a fish-eye lens—a lens that looks through an angle of some 180 degrees, almost twice that of the widest angle lens I know of."

Elaine was playing with Rusty when Jennings brought in a card on which was engraved the name, "Miss Mary Carson," and underneath in pencil was written, "Belgian Relief Committee."

"How interesting," commented Elaine, rising and accompanying Jennings back into the drawing room. "I wonder what she wants."

"Very pleased to meet you, Miss Carson," she greeted her visitor.

"You see, Miss Dodge," began Mary, "we're getting up this movement to help the Belgians, and we have splendid backing. Just let me show you some of the names on our committee."

She handed Elaine a list, which read:

Belgian Relief Committee

Mrs. Warburton Fish.
Mrs. Hamilton Beekman.
Mrs. C. August Iselin.
Mr. Belmont Rivington.
Mrs. Rupert Selvay.

"I've just been sent to see if I cannot persuade you to join the committee and attend a meeting at Mrs. Rivington's," she went on.

"Why—er," considered Elaine thoughtfully, "er—yes. It must be all right with such people in it."

"Can you go down with me now?"

"Just as well as later," agreed Elaine.

Elaine and Mary had gone downtown, talking animatedly—walked down the avenue toward Mrs. Rivington's apartment.

Entering the hallway of the apartment, Mary rang the bell.

The servant opened the door and Elaine and Mary entered. He closed the door, and almost before they knew it was gone into the back room.

Elaine gazed about it in trepidation. But before she could say anything, Mary, with a great show of surprise, exclaimed: "Why, I must have made a mistake. This isn't Mrs. Rivington's apartment. How stupid of me."

Then they went to the windows. Behind the curtains they were barred and looked out on a blank brick wall in a little court.

Just then the Chinaman entered and stood a moment, gazing at them. They turned and Elaine recoiled from him. Wong bowed.

"Oh, sir," cried Mary, "we've made a mistake. Won't you tell us how to get out?"

"No speka Englis," he said, gliding out again from the room and closing the door.

Elaine and Mary looked about in despair.

"What shall we do?" asked Elaine.

Mary said nothing, but with a hasty glance discovered on the wall the knife which Wong had already told her about. She took it from its scabbard. As she did so the Chinaman returned with a tray on which were queer drinks and glasses.

At the sight of Mary with the knife he scowled blackly, laid the tray down and took a few steps in her direction. She brandished the knife threateningly; then, as if her nerve failed her, fainted, letting the knife fall carefully on the floor so that it struck on the handle and not on the blade.

Wong quickly caught her as she fainted and carried her out of the room, banging shut the door. Elaine followed in a moment, loyally, to protect her supposed friend, but found that the door had a snap lock on the other side.

She looked about widly, and in a moment Wong reappeared. As he advanced slowly and insinuatingly she drew back, pleading. But her words fell on seemingly deaf ears.

She had picked up the knife which Mary had dropped, and when at last Wong maneouvred to get her cornered and was about to seize her she nerved herself up and stabbed at him resolutely.

Wong staggered back—and fell.

As he did so he pressed the bladder which he had already placed under his coat. A dark red fluid, like blood, oozed out all over him and ran in a pool on the floor.

Elaine, too horror-stricken at what had happened even to scream, dropped the knife and bent over him. He did not move. She rose quickly and ran through the now open door.

When Elaine reached the other room she found Mary there with the Chinese servant, who was giving her a glass of water. At the sight of her the servant paused, then withdrew into another room further back. Mary, now apparently recovering from her faintness, smiled wanly at Elaine.

"It's all right," she murmured. "He is a Chinese prince who thought we were callers."

At the reassuring nod of Mary toward the front room, Elaine was overcome.

"I—I killed him!" she managed to gasp.

"What?" cried Mary, starting up and trembling violently. "You killed him——"

"Yes," sobbed Elaine. "He came at me—I had the knife—I struck at him——"

The two girls ran into the other room. There Mary looked at the motionless body on the floor and recoiled, horrified.

"Ugh!" exclaimed a guttural voice behind them.

It was the servant, who had come in. Even his ordinarily impassive Oriental face could not conceal the horror and fear at the sight of his master lying on the floor in a pool of gore. Elaine was now more frightened than ever, if that were possible.

They quickly ran out into the hall.

"Go—quick!" he urged again "and hide the handkerchief in the bag. Let no one see it!"

He shut the door. As they hurried away Elaine breathed a sigh of relief.

Meanwhile in the front room Long Sing was on his feet again, brushing himself off and mopping up the blood.

"It worked very well, Sam," he said to the servant.

They were conversing eagerly and laughing, and did not hear a noise in the back room.

A sinister figure had made its way by means of a fire escape to a rear window, that was not barred, and silently he had stolen in on them.

They turned at a slight noise and saw him. Genuine fright was now on their faces as they looked at him, open-mouthed.

"What's all this? " he growled. "I am known as the Clutching Hand. I allow no interference with my affairs. Tell me what you are doing here with Elaine Dodge."

With a low bow, Wong spread out his hands in surrender and submission.

"I will tell you, honorable sir," he said at length.

"Go on!" growled the criminal.

Quickly Wong rehearsed what had happened from the moment the idea of blackmail entered his head.

Kennedy and I were still in the laboratory when a knock sounded at the door. I went to the door and opened it. There stood Elaine Dodge.

It was a complete surprise to Craig. There was silence between them for a moment and they merely looked at each other. Elaine was pale and woe-begone.

At last Kennedy took a quick step toward her [illegible] a chair. Still he felt a pang of mistrust.

"What is the matter?" he asked at length.

She hesitated, then suddenly burst out: "Craig—I—I am—a murderess."

I have never seen such a look on Craig's face. I know he wanted to laugh and say, "You—a murderess?" yet he would not have offended even her self-accusation for the world. He managed to do the right thing, and say nothing.

Then she poured forth the story substantially as I have set it down, but without the explanation, which at that time was not known to any of us.

"Oh," expostulated Craig, "there must be some mistake. It's impossible."

"No," she asserted. "Look—here's my handkerchief all spotted with blood."

She opened the bag and displayed the blood-spotted handkerchief. He took it and examined it carefully.

"Elaine," he said earnestly, not at all displeased, I could see, that something had come up that might blot out the past unfortunate misunderstanding," "there simply must be something wrong here. Leave this handkerchief with me. I'll do my best."

There was still a little restraint between them. She was almost ready to beg his pardon for all the coolness there had been between them, yet still hesitated.

"Thank you," she said simply as she left the laboratory.

Craig went to work abruptly without a word.

On the laboratory table he placed his splendid microscope and several cases of slides, as well as innumerable micro-photorgaphs. He had been working for some time when he looked up.

"Ever hear of Dr. Edward Reichert, of the University of Pennsylvania, and his wonderful discoveries of how blood crystals vary in different species?" he asked.

I had not, but did not admit it.

"Well," he went on, "there is a blood test so delicate that one might almost say that he could identify a criminal by the finger prints, so to speak, of his blood crystals. The hemoglobin, or red coloring matter, forms crystals, and the variations of these crystals, both in form and molecular construction, are such that they set apart each species of animal from every other, and even the races of men—perhaps may even set apart individuals. Here, Walter, we have a sample of human blood crystals."

I looked through the microscope as he directed. There I could see the crystals sharply defined.

"And here," he added, "are the crystals of the blood on Elaine's handkerchief."

I looked again as he changed the slides. There was a marked difference, and I looked up at him quickly.

"It is dog's blood—not human blood," he said simply.

I looked again at the two sets of slides. There could be no doubt that there was a plain difference.

"Wonderful!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, wonderful," he agreed, "but what is the game back of all this—that's the main question now."

Long after Clutching Hand had left, Wong was giving instructions to his servant and Adventuress Mary just how he had had to change his plans as a result of the unexpected visit.

"Very well," nodded Mary, as she left him, "I will do as you say—trust me."

It was not much later, then, that Elaine received a second visit from Mary.

"Show her in, Jennings," she said to the butler, nervously.

Indeed, she felt that every eye must be upon her. Even Jennings would know of her guilt soon.

Anxiously, therefore, Elaine looked at her visitor.

"Do you know why the servant allowed us to leave the apartment?" whispered Mary with a glance about fearfully, as if the walls had ears.

"No—why?" inquired Elaine anxiously.

"He's a tong man who has been chosen to do away with the Prince. He followed me, and says you have done his work for him. If you will give him ten thousand dollars for expenses he will attend to hiding the body."

Mary was very convincing.

"Yes, I suppose you are right," agreed Elaine, finally. "I had better do as you say. It is the safest way out of the trouble. Yes, I'll do it. I'll stop at the bank now and get the money."

They rose and Mary preceded her, eager to get away from the house. At the door, however, Elaine asked her to wait while she ran back on some pretext.

In the library she took off the receiver of the telephone and quickly called a number.

Our telephone rang in the middle of our conversation [illegible] and Kennedy himself answered it.

It was Elaine asking Craig's advice.

"They have offered to hush the thing up for ten thousand dollars," she said in a muffled voice.

She seemed bent on doing it, and no amount of argument from him could stop her. She simply refused to accept the evidence of the blood crystals as better than what her own eyes told her she had seen and [illegible].

"Then wait for half in hour," he answered, without arguing further. "You can do that without exciting suspicion. Then go with her to her hotel and hand her over the money."

"All right—I'll do it," she agreed, "What is the hotel?"

Craig wrote on a slip of paper what she told him—"Room 509, Hotel La Coste."

"Come on—hurry!" he urged.

We must have made record time in getting to the Coste. It was an ornate place, where merely to breathe was expensive. We entered, and by some excuse Kennedy contrived to get past the vilgant bellhops. We passed the telephone switchboard and entered the elevator, getting off at the fifth floor.

With a hasty glance up and down the corridor, to make sure no one was about, Kennedy came to Room 509, then passed to the next, 511, opening the door with a skeleton key. We entered and Craig locked the door behind us. It was an ordinary hotel room, but well furnished. Fortunately it was unoccupied.

Quietly Craig went to the door which led to the next room. It was, of course, locked also. He listened a moment carefully. Not a sound. Quickly, with an exclamation of satisfaction, he opened that door also and went into 509.

"Watch here, Walter," he directed. "Let me know at the slightest alarm."

Craig had already taken the brace and bit from the bag and started to bore through the wall in room 511, selecting a spot behind a picture of a Spanish dancer—a spot directly back of her snapping black eyes. He finished quickly and inserted the detectascope so that the lens fitted as an eye in the picture. The eyepiece was in Room 511. Then he started to brush up the pieces of plaster on the floor.

"Craig I whispered hastily, as I heard an elevator door, "some one's coming!"

He hurried to the door and looked. "There they are," he said, as he saw Elaine and Mary rounding the corner of the hall.

Across the hall, although we did not know it at the time, in Room 540, already Wong Sin had taken up his station, just to be handy. There he had been with his servant, playing with his two trained rats.

Wong placed them up his capacious sleeves and carefully opened the door to look out. Unfortunately he was just in time to see the door of 509 open and disclose us.

Kennedy mounted a chair and applied his eye to the detectascope. Just then Mary and Elaine entered the next room, Mary opening the door with a regular key.

"Won't you step in?" she asked.

Elaine did so and Mary hesitated in the hall. Wong had slipped out on noiseless feet and taken refuge behind some curtains. As he saw her alone he beckoned to Mary.

"There's a stranger in the next room," he whispered. "I don't like him. Take the money and as quickly as possible get out and go to my apartment."

Mary followed Elaine into the room, where she had seated herself already, and locked the door.

"Have you the money there?" she asked.

"Yes," nodded Elaine, taking out the package of bills which she had got from the bank during the half hour delay.

All this we could see by gazing alternately through the detectascope.

Elaine handed Mary the money. Mary counted it slowly. At last she looked up.

"It's all right," she said. "Now, I'll take this to that tong leader. He's in a room just across the hall."

She went out.

Kennedy, at the detectascope, was very excited as this went on. He now jumped off the chair on which he had been standing and rushed to the door to head her off.

To our surprise, in spite of the fact that we could turn the key in the lock, it was impossible to open it!

It was only a moment that Craig paused at the door. The next moment he burst into 509, followed closely by me.

With a scream, Elaine was on her feet in an instant.

There was no time for explanations, however.

He rushed to the door to go out, but it was locked—somehow on the outside. The skeleton key would not work, at any rate.

He shot the lock and dashed out calling back, "Walter, stay there—with Elaine."

Mary had just succeeded in getting on the elevator as Kennedy hurried down the hall. The door was closed and the car descended. He rang the push button furiously, but there was no answer.

Had he got so far in the chase only to be outwitted?

He dashed back to the room with us and jerked down the telephone receiver.

"Hello—hello—hello!" he called.

No answer.

There seemed to be no way to get a connection. What was the matter?

He hurried down the hall again.

No sooner had Elaine and Mary actually gone into the room than Wong and his servant stole out of 540, across the hall. Somewhere they had obtained a strong but thin rope.

Quickly and silently Wong tied the handle of the door of 511, in which we were, to the handle of 540, which he was vacating. As both doors opened inward and were opposite they were virtually locked.

Then Wong and his servant hurried down the hallway to the elevator.

Down in the hotel lobby, with his follower, the Chinaman paused before the telephone switchboard.

He was listening eagerly and also watching an indicator that told the numbers of the room which called, as they flashed into view.

Just as a call from 509 flashed up, Wong slipped the rings off his little fingers and loosened the white rats on the telephone switchboard itself.

With a shriek the telephone system of the Coste went temporarily out of business.

The operators fled to the nearest chairs, drawing their skirts about them.

There was the greatest excitement among all the women in the corridor. Such a display of hosiery was never contemplated by even the most daring costumers.

Kennedy had succeeded in finding the alcove of the floor clerk in charge of the fifth floor. There on his desk was an instrument having a stylus on the end of two arms, connected to a system of magnets. It was a telautograph.

Unceremoniously Craig pushed the clerk out of his seat and sat down himself. It was a last chance, now that the telephone was out of commission.

Downstairs in the hotel office, where the excitement had not spread to every one, was the other end of the electric long-distance writer.

It started to write, as Kennedy wrote, upstairs:

"House detective — quick — hold woman with blue chatelaine bag, getting out of elevator."

The clerks downstairs saw it and shouted above the din of the rat-baiting:

"McCann—McCann!"

The clerk had torn off the message from the telautograph register and handed it to the house man, who pushed his way to the desk.

In the meantime Wong Sin had recovered his precious and useful pets. Life in the Coste had assumed something of its normal aspect, and Craig had succeeded in getting an elevator.

It was just as Mary was led in, threatening and pleading in turns, that he stepped off in the lobby.

There was, however, still just enough excitement to cover a little pantomime. Wong Sin had been about to slip out of a side door, thinking all was well, when he caught sight of Mary being led back. She had also seen him, and began to struggle again.

Quickly he shook his head, indicating for her to stop. Then slowly he secretly made the sign of the Clutching Hand at her. It meant that she must not snitch.

She obeyed instantly, and he quietly disappeared.

"Here," cried Kennedy, "take her up in the elevator. I'll prove the case."

With the house detective and Kennedy, Mary was hustled into the elevator and whisked back as she had escaped.

In the meantime I had gathered up what stuff we had in the room we had entered.

"Wh-what's it all about?" inquired Elaine excitedly.

I tried to explain.

Just then, out in the hall, we could hear loud voices, and that of Mary above the rest. Kennedy, a man who looked like a detective, and some bell-boys were leading her toward us.

"Now—not a word of who she is in the papers, McCann," Kennedy was saying, evidently about Elaine. "You know, it wouldn't sound well for La Coste. As for that woman—well, I've got the money back. You can take her off—make the charge."

As the house man left with Mary I handed Craig his bag. We moved toward the door, and as we stood there a moment with Elaine, he quietly handed over to her the big roll of money.

She took it, with surprise still written in her big blue eyes. "O—thank you—I might have known it was only a blackmail scheme," she cried eagerly.

Craig held out his hand and she took it quickly, gazing into his eyes. Craig bowed politely, not quite knowing what to do under the circumstances.

If he had been less of a scientist he might have understood the look on her face, but, with a nod to me, he turned and went.

As she looked first at him, then at the paltry ten thousand in her hand, Elaine stamped her little foot in vexation.

"I'm glad I didn't say anything more," she cried. "No—no—he shall beg my pardon first—there!"

Elaine Telling Kennedy of Her Experience With the Chinaman

Watch for the Fascinating "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE" Story and Film each week.

Spring Fashion Fads

By Lady Duff-Gordon

The Pantalettes for Outside. A Barbier Sketch.

The Pantalettes for Fancy Dress. By Barbier.

A Charming Afternoon Dress, with the New Tucked-Up Skirt, and One of the Elaborate Parasols Which Are to Be the Fad of the Spring
("Lucile" Model)

Newest Spring Model, Showing Wide Skirt, Corsage Fringe and One of the Newest Spring Fads in Headdresses.

PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER-NIV

Another Out-of-Door Skirt, with a Walking Stick Parasol. The Hat Is Also an Advanced Spring Style
("Lucile" Model)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

WHAT are called "fads," but which are really the usual advanced gropings of new ideas—the shadows that are cast before impending fashion changes—will be many this Spring.

The pantalette is one of them—although it seems not quite right to call the pantalette a fad. My own idea is that this garment is so useful that it has come to stay. Indeed, I do not know why women ever rejected it.

There are some very charming Spring and Summer dresses with the fashionable short skirt. Below this skirt from two to three inches at least, will be seen the charming little loose pantalettes that were so characteristic many years ago. It is these that can, perhaps, popularly be called "fadish," although they are really charming when done just right.

Ones that are not "fadish" are those which are used with evening dresses for dancing. They are modest, and they are useful. A woman has much more freedom in them than she has when she has to think all the time about the swishing of her skirt.

Parasols are going to be gayer, more fantastic, more bizarre than they have ever been. They are also going to be more expensive. Indeed, the same ingenuity which has been shown in decorating shoes with jewels and embroideries has now been transferred to the parasol. There are parasols of the costliest materials in which is interwoven the most expensive lace, extraordinary embroideries and even real gems.

The large picture shows some of the fads which will be fashions. I call attention particularly to the little fringe around the shoulders and the quaint headdress, and also the very interesting effects of the gathered draperies about the hips.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 21, 1916

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT SEEKS PETROL SUBSTITUTE

Chemists of Manila Bureau Of Science Experiment With Palm and Potato Alcohol

The great increase in the cost of gasoline had led the Bureau of Science to call attention to an industrial problem, which is growing in importance daily. Only a comparatively few years ago gasoline was worthless commercially. It was necessary to remove it from kerosene to prevent explosions and fires from lamps, and difficulty was found in getting rid of it because of its inflammability. Gradually lamps and stoves were invented in which it could be burned, but it was of small importance until automobiles began to come into more general use about 1905. Since then the use of gasoline has increased until, today, it is the most important oil product. The price has risen to such an extent that it threatens to interfere seriously with the use of automobiles, unless some remedy is soon found.

Relief from this shortage is now being sought in two different channels:

In a number of places, chemical research is being carried on in the attempt to increase the yield of gasoline from crude oil. At present the yield is approximately 25 to 50 per cent. To increase this, it is necessary to "crack" the fractions of the oil which are not originally available for gasoline. By this is meant the conversion of some of the higher hydrocarbons into those lower in the series. Gasoline is made up of he lower hydrocarbons.

Search is also being made for some substitute for gasoline which will give satisfactory service. Benzol, kerosene, and alcohol have been suggested and tested to some extent.

In the Philippine Island the price of gasoline, at present, is extremely high. The scarcity of the product and the high freight rates are both factors in the increased cost. Therefore, it is very desireable that some substitute for gasoline be found. The only Philippine product which gives promise for this use is alcohol. The Philippine Islands are abundantly supplied with raw materials which can be used for the production of inexpensive, commercial alcohol. Sugar cane, cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, corn, and various palms flourish here. Any of these can be utilized for the manufacture of alcohol.

In 1911 one of the distilleries of the Philippine Islands produced alcohol from Nipa juice at an actual cost of 0.10 peso per liter (786 proof). By exercising further economies and introducing a few improvements, it was estimated that alcohol could be made by this distillery at the extremely low price of 0.07 peso per liter. Detailed information with regard to the cost and production of Nipa alcohol has been published in the Philippine Journal of Science for 1911, section A, pages 79 to 149.

A few figures on the amount of alcohol obtainable from Nipa are interesting. One Nipa plant flows on an average 43 liters of juice during a season. The average yield of alcohol from this juice, based on the data obtained from 33 distilleries, is 5.6 per cent. Therefore, one tree would produce during a year an average of 2.2 liters of alcohol. A hectare of the swamps of Bulacan and Pampanga Provinces contains from 2,000 to 2,250 Nipa palms. Figuring from this, 1 hectare would yield approximately 4,500 liters of alcohol during a season.

Figures for the possible yields from cassava and yams are just as encouraging, while molasses from the sugar industry is being utilized for this purpose. It is bought at a much lower price than that quoted in the above table, consequently the margin of profit is even greater than we have given. In view of all these sources of alcohol, the Philippine Islands should be able to produce alcohol at a price that will allow a good profit to the manufacturer, insure a cheap supply of power to the consumer, and become one of the principal exports. The object of the Bureau of Science in presenting this bulletin is to point out the possibilities of this substance as a motor fuel. It has many advantages and some disadvantages. On account of the internal revenue tax, it must be used in the form of denatured alcohol for motor fuel. The substances used as denaturants are believed by some authorities to have harmful effects on the motors.

Arabia Wants Jitneys

Aden, Arabia, is interested in the jitney bus. This fact, together with the rapid replacing of horse-drawn carriages with motor cars for carrying passengers, would seem to offer opportunities for jitney bus manufactures, according to consular reports.

FRANKLIN CAR A STINGY CONSUMER OF GASOLINE

Test of Air-Cooled Motor On Shanghai Streets Gets 23.66 Miles Out of Gallon

The Franklin automobile—a newcomer to Shanghai—proved in a careful test over the local streets made Friday that the claims of its owners as to its economical use of fuel are founded on facts.

The machine used had just been unpacked after months spent on railroads and at sea. It had been on the road but once before and the motor had not had use enough to make it run smoothly. Kipling well illustrates this engineering principal in his story of the steamer that found herself.

Competent observers measured the high priced gasoline and kept careful watch over the distance covered. Thirty five miles were traveled on 1.5005 gallons of gas. This would be at the rate of 23.66 miles to the gallon. The remarkable showing was made in spite of three stops of several minutes each and the necessity of slowing up many times because of snarls in traffic. The showing made by this big machine is emphasized by the fact that the Ford, known as the most economical of cars, runs 20 miles to the gallon.

At the end of the run, the motor of the Franklin was so cool that you could lay your hand on it without any discomfort.

This powerful air-cooled motor, which eliminates all water troubles and climatic difficulties, is but one of the striking features of the Franklin. The lines of the body are distinctive from the other makes of American machines, following somewhat the sloping hood features of the French Renault.

You are invited to see the Franklin car and examine its wonderful motor at the Star Garage on Bubbling Well Road.

American Cars On The Battlefield

"Expertus," a contributor to The Clarion, one of the London motoring papers, tells of some of the experiences of his son with the transport division in France. He says in part:

He states he never saw so many motors in his life, or so much petrol either, and as he has been in the motor trade from school days this is saying something. He is driving a miniature car, and speaks very highly of it. The roads are vile quagmires of mud and cut up with shell holes. He has to pass 50,000 or 70,000 troops on the march at one time on narrow roads, and to get stuck in the mud hopelessly at the roadside is a common occurence, when troops drag him out.

Curiously enough, he had a car radiator ruined by the frost bursting it. He had to chase a spy one day who had been tampering with telegraph wires, and kill him if he found him. He did not find him, but some cavalry men did. He says:

"You should see the petrol in the towns here. In Hazebruck I saw 2,000 tins left in a square. It is quite safe, for no civilian is allowed to pass.

There are thousands of motorcycles here, and I try a good number. The Miniature Singer is going fine and gives no trouble. Ford cars also seem to stand well the rough work out here.

"The French have an army of men keeping the roads in repair" (?) and filling up shell holes, but as soon as a big gun has to be shifted they are all torn up again.

"They are awful! I wonder how car springs stand the strain, and as to the motorcycles, you would think they would collapse, but they do not, although the riders blind along at awful speeds on dispatch work. We have fine officers and the men are as good. There are still not enough motors here, for some squadrons cannot get a car. I have seen several Yankee cars lately—Hupmobiles and Overlands. Are the British firms too busy to supply the government?

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Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

C. G. O. Enklaar, Manager.

The Auto Castle

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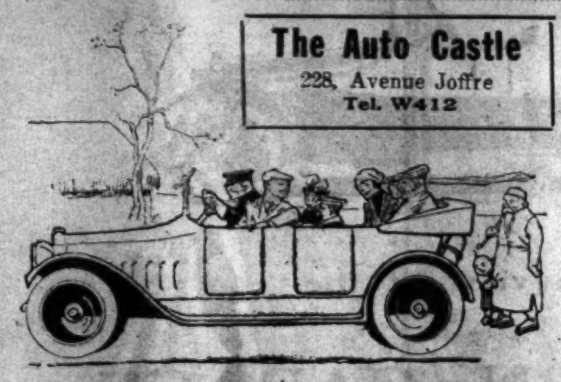

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

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Reasonable Rates Comprehensive Cover

Prospectus from:—

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AGENT:

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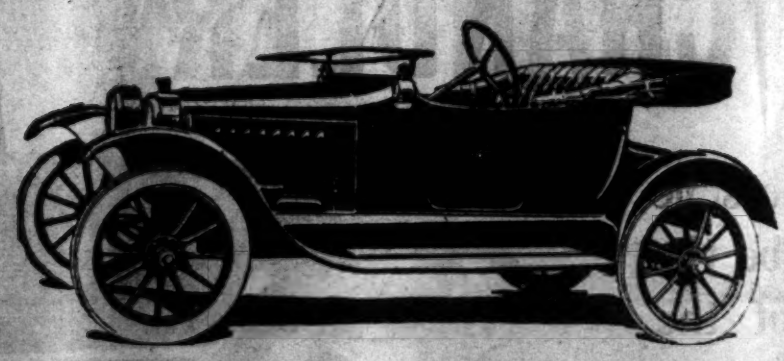

MORE MILES FOR LESS MONEY

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SAXON

11.9

That's what the SAXON means. If you want to economise on motoring—have a SAXON—the neatest little car in the world. It is equal to anything you can ask it to do—it runs smoothly, silently, comfortably. Its wheel-base is 8 feet; it is deep-seated, there is plenty of leg room. It is the cheapest car to run.

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SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

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INSTALLMENT PLANS INCREASE NUMBER

Several Companies Organized To Finance Sales of Cars On Credit

There is a movement of considerable proportions among automobile manufacturers in America to devise an credit system that will permit the sale of cars on deferred payments and at the same time relieve the dealer of the burden of carrying the notes. Several companies have announced arrangements that accomplish this double end, completing plans with a like purpose in view. In general the method adopted is to finance these credits through an independent company which agrees to advance cash on the dealers' notes. Each particular system, of course, differs in the details.

One of the companies that have recently made announcement of this kind is the Chalmers of Detroit. The Agricultural Credit Company of Chicago, it is stated, will handle all paper arising from the time sale of Chalmers cars throughout the United States. After an initial payment, which is considerably less than half the list price of the car, the remainder is divided into eight monthly installments.

Another company that has taken a similar step is the Studebaker. The Commercial Investment Trust of New York and St. Louis will supply the banking facilities for the deferred payment selling of the Studebaker cars. Under this plan these cars will be sold for one-third down and the rest in eight equal monthly payments.

The Willys-Overland Company some time ago announced the completion of plans to finance sales of its cars on part payments. The Gauranty Securities Company of Toledo handles this business for the Willys-Overland. The initial cash payment required is less than one-half the value of the car. The rest of the payments may be extended over eight months.

The Bankers' Commercial Corporation of New York, capitalized at $1,000,000, and recently organized under the Banking Act of the State, will supply a similar accommodation to the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. Under this plan the purchaser of a car makes a cash payment of one-half the list price plus a small additional amount for fine and theft insurance premiums for one year; the remainder of the amount due is divided into eight nearly equal monthly payments.

The Maxwell Company was the first to make a public announcement of a systematized arrangement for the sale of cars on the installment plan. Its credit business is transacted directly through the company instead of through a subsidiary or independent banking company. The Maxwell plan requires 50 per cent. of the price of car in cash. The remainder is divided into eight equal monthly payments.

ART ROLL COWL CHANDLER FEATURE

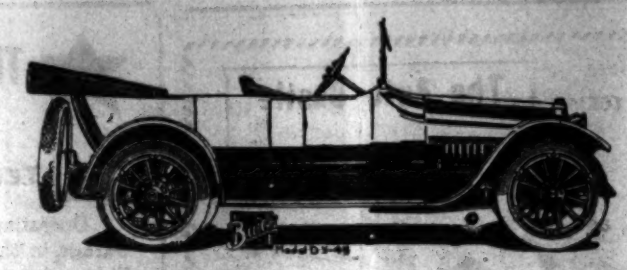
One of the most conspicuous changes to be noted among the cars shown at the recent American exhibitions was the new type of body, in which the designers have been successful in getting rid of the break at the rear of the front seat. For several years back the tendency among body designers has been toward broken flowing lines from radiator to tonneau. At first they began cleaning away the things that cluttered up the running boards, then they tackled the dash and developed the cowl that eliminates any break between hood and body proper. But the back of the front seat was a difficult problem to solve, in that it was very difficult to get rid of the protruding seat back without sacrificing comfort.

The Chandler engineers have successfully met this situation as all will agree who examine the models of this car. Their solution is the Chandler art roll cowl, which has been applied both to the seven-passenger touring car and to the new four-passenger roadster. The art roll cowl at the rear of the front seat gives an unbroken line the full length of the body, which combined with other improvements, makes the body one of the most graceful that is produced this season. The center cowl also serves a most useful purpose in providing a convenient place for the folding away of the extra seats in the touring car, which disappear out of sight and leave no projections in the floor or sides of the tonneau if there are five passengers to be carried.

In adapting the art roll cowl to the four-passenger roadster the company has produced a car that is decidedly of advanced design. The four-passenger idea in itself is novel in that it provides a car which, with the advantages of a roadster, has extra seating-room when it is wanted or sufficient space for baggage when two persons are touring. The art roll cowl gives the body exceedingly pleasing lines, which are seen to advantage in the car of this type in the exhibit.

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS



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1916 Model, 6-Cylinder Touring Cars

Tls. 2,350--Fully Equipped

Order Immediately

Where Engine Failure Means Death Valve-in-Head Motors Prevail

The air-scouts go about their work in planes shot through space by Valve-in-Head engines. They can trust their lives and their missions to nothing less than what they believe is the surest, most powerful form of motor.

The enemy planes in the air and the special airship guns from the earth are vigilant. A journey through the air, hazardous enough because of storms or contrary air currents, is rendered far more perilous by the exacting conditions and extraordinary dangers of war.

In war planes, in racing motor boats, on the speedway, Valve-in-Head motors are demonstrating the claims made by Buick owners.

Valve-in-Head is not all of Buick sturdiness. But it fitly symbolizes the character of the car. What Valve-in-Head is among motors, Buick is among cars.

Regardless of the car you buy or the price you pay, nowhere can you get better value.

Sole Distributors in China

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Catalogue and detailed specifications furnished on request.

Roadsters and Touring Cars

Buick

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

THE CHANDLER Light Weight Six

It is impossible to describe the beauty of the NEW & GREATER CHANDLER

New tonneau cowl-type body—absolutely the last word in body design.

Finest long-grain, semi-glazed, genuine leather upholstery.

Colour: Chandler-Blue

Fenders, wheels and motor-hood—Black

Lamps and all hardware—Black, with nickel trims.

Highest type equipment, including:

Gray and Davis Separate Unit Starting and Lighting System
Bosch High-Tension Magneto
Stewart Vacuum Gasolene System
Multiple Dry Disc Clutch
Full-Floating Rear Axle, with annular ball bearings throughout.
Spiral-Cut, Nickel-Steel, Bevel Gear Drive.

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SERVICE

IS THE THING THAT COUNTS

But it only counts if the service is real, and if it is applied in a scrupulous and liberal sense.

Here are the points of the Service, as we apply it in the most scrupulous and the most liberal sense:

Each Ford Car sold by us is warranted for **one year,** for such Car parts as shall under normal use appear defective in material or workmanship, and furthermore, we undertake free-of-charge such adjustments as may be necessary from time to time.

And we are in position to carry out this warranty, because every part that goes into the construction of a Ford Car is kept in stock right here. You do not have to wait until the factory adjusts any claim; you do not have to send the defective part to the factory and wait for replacement—no, nothing of the kind. If we are satisfied that a part is broken on account of defective material or workmanship, we immedistely exchange it free-of-charge, and put it in its proper place free-of-charge.

Our Garage is at the service of Ford owners under the above guarantee. Whenever there is the least suspicion that the car is a bit off-color, our engineer-doctor is in attendance to feel its pulse and apply the right medicine. No fee for service; a "thank you" is all he expects. All the Fords in Shanghai are known to him and it his satisfaction to see them all in the hands of happy owners. The oftener you bring your car around the better he likes it. As the old saying goes, "A stitch in time saves nine."

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Tel. 322 **Tel. 4257**

OVERLAND CAR USED INSTEAD OF RAILWAYS

Jewelry Salesman Travels In Auotmobile And Saves Money By It

The Hoffstadt-Berson Company, Jewelry Jobbers with headquarters in Toledo, have demonstrated to their entire satisfaction the supremacy of the automobile over the railroad as a means of transportation for salesmen.

The experience of this Company with the Overland car is calculated to interest sales managers of business houses identified not only with the jewelry trade but any other line as well.

An Overland five passenger car was purchased by the Hoffstadt-Berson Company last May. Since that time the car has been in constant use. It has covered twenty-five thousand miles. The entire expense for repairs, with the exception of tires, has been less than one hundred dollars.

"I have great faith in the automobile as a means of transportation for salesmen," said Mr. B. H. Berson, "It has so many advantages over the railroad and in the long run, considering the great amount of territory that can be covered by automobile, it is far less expensive than railway travel.

"A salesman for instance, is making five towns on a branch line. There is a train in one direction in the morning and a train in the other direction in the evening. Therefore, if the salesman is wholly dependent upon the railroad, it will take him five days to cover these five towns, even though they are less than fifteen miles apart. But with an automobile two towns may be covered in the morning and perhaps three in the afternoon. Another valuable feature in the motor car is that the traveler has his goods right with him.

Traveling by automobile, when the salesman's customers have been called on there is no standing around in enforced idleness waiting for a none-too-swift passenger train or a way freight. The moment his business is finished, the salesman jumps into his car and is off for the next town. One trip made by the Hoffstadt-Berson Company's Overland will serve as an illustration the saving of time by automobile travel.

The car left Toledo one Monday morning, was driven to Ft. Wayne, Ind. Logansport, and South Bend, returning by way of Elkhart and Kendallville a distance by road of nearly five hundred miles. Practically every small town along this route was visited and in most towns sales were made. Four days after starting the Overland was driven up in front of the home office.

Hudson Super Six Does a Mile in 35.11

A new speed record for a stock chassis was made last week at Ormond-Daytona Beach at Daytona, Fla. A mile was covered in 35.11 seconds by a Hudson "Super Six" chassis. This is at the rate of 102.22 miles an hour. The trial was made under the sanction of the American Automobile Association, and Chairman Edwards of the A. A. A.'s Technical Committee was present. The car was driven by Ralph Mulford. In addition to the record mile six other trials, all under 36 seconds, were made by the chassis.

THE HOUSE BEHIND THE STUDEBAKER CAR

Sixty-Four Years of Honest Work Insures Uniform Reliability

The age—the history of Studebaker—its reputation built up through 64 years of honest endeavor—its present magnitude—its representation in all parts of the world.

These are the things that prove the goodness of Studebaker Cars—the things that make it impossible for Studebaker to build anything but a good car.

Studebaker started in a pitifully small way and grew to its present enormity through fair-deal methods and the ability to supply better quality at a lower price.

Studebaker will build this season more than 75,000 cars.

Could Studebaker afford to jeopardise such a demand, world-wide in scope, by offering an inferior article—could Studebaker have grown steadily for 64 years—would Studebaker today be one of the world's largest manufacturing organisations had not Studebaker been giving better quality and more value?

Studebaker's age ensures its permanency.

Year after year Studebaker will continue to grow because it believes in and practises the Quality First Principle.

The moderate price of Studebaker cars is only incidental, made possible because of Studebaker's efficient bigness in buying, manufacturing and selling.

An Indictment of Horses

Far-sighted people who have studied horse and motor traffic conditions in this country for the past few years have confidently pronounced the doom of the horse in the commercial field. This may seem to be a rather broad statement considerating the fact that there are over twenty-six million horses and draft animals in use in the United States at the present time, and that there are approximately only 130,000 mechanical vehicles and 60,000 tractors used.

It is difficult for those who live in large cities and constantly see thousands of motor vehicles doing the work that was done by horses ten or fifteen years ago to realize that only a very small percentage of horses have been replaced by motor equipment.

To quote G. Arthur Beal of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Government: "It is estimated that there are approximately 100,000,000 horses in the world. Of this number the United States possesses 26,000,000, or practically one-fourth."

The Government estimates that the average food consumption of a horse is ten pounds for every hour he works, or a total of between 12,000 and 14,000 pounds per year, which is the average production of five acres of average agricultural land in the United States. It costs about 90 cents a day merely to feed a large draft horse. Shoeing a draft horse in urban service costs about $30 a year. It is said that the iron alone that is hammered by blacksmiths in the United States into horseshoes in one year is sufficient to make 40,000 farm tractors, or 60,000 motor trucks.

In order to maintain sanitary conditions in our cities thousands of stables and street cleaners must be employed, another item of expense chargeable to the maintenance of the city horse, approximating $10 per horse per year. In addition consider the tremendous amount of labor expended in hay making and corn growing, the labor of mechants who make "horse feeding" machinery, of which a conservative estimate would amount to about $50 per year per horse. A recent Government report states that the horse averages but four hours of useful work per day in city service. For 300 working days (which is a very high average) his labor is valued at not more than $3 per day, the figure at which horses are hired to the public. At $3 per day for 300 working days the horse gives a total service of $900 per year. Against this the cost of a horse per year, carefully estimated, is placed at $380, including equipment and driver's wages.

In some lines of business a horse's useful life does not exceed three years. Compare this with the longevity of the electric truck, for example, which is from ten to fifteen years. The total expenses which this country assumed for the ten million horses in use in our cities and towns is in excess of $7, 400,000,000.

The economic waste resulting from feeding the total of 26,000,000 horses and draft animals in the United States is practically impossible to calculate Using the Government's estimate that one horse requires five acres of land for his upkeep and the fact that five acres of land devoted to food product can be made to feed five people per year, the result shows an acreage sufficient to maintain a population of 125,000,000 people that is now being devoted to the raising of horse feed or an acreage nearly equal to the combined areas of New York, New Jersey Massachusetts, New Hampshire Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. To feed these 26,000,000 horses it costs $2,000,000,000 annually or a sum equal to the operating expenses of 250,000 miles of railway in the United States.

Motor Car Used In Place Of Depot Cabs

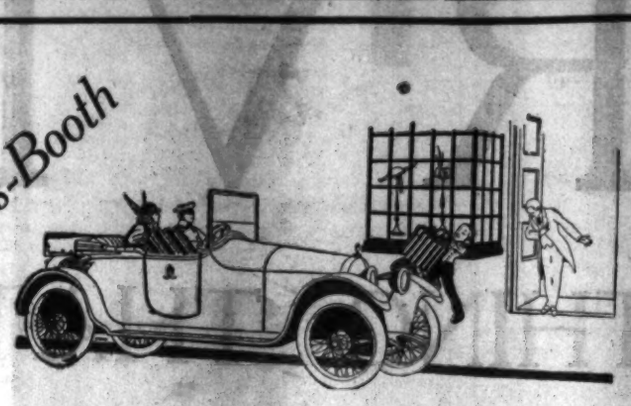
"The smart depot equipage is fast disappearing from sight at railroad stations that mark the residential section of the suburban homes of the wealthy," says F. L. Du Broy, the head of the Saxon Sales Company. "This was most striking noticeable recently when I made a trip ahead of one of the popular afternoon trains. I passed station after station where but a year or two ago one would see lined up elegantly groomed horses and most fashionable rigs.

"The other day they were sadly in the minority, and in their place was to be seen the motor car. Not the heavy type touring vehicle, nor the inclosed limousine, but instead the light, handy six-cylinder vehicle.

"They were all of the type that are easily handled by women. There was an absence of the chauffeur, and the wives and daughters of the home-coming father or brother dressed in most fascinating light gowns, were driving.

"There seemed to be a greater human interest in it all. The formality of the driver on the box was gone, and everyone human and not on parade."

Scripps-Booth



SCRIPPS-BOOTH luxurious light cars possess a spirit of design and performance which has placed this car creation on a pedestal, separate from that of any other motor-car mechanism.

Extremely luxurious equipment, streamline torpedo body, five detachable metric or inch wire wheels and tires, electric starting and lighting, right or left-hand drive, 110 inch wheelbase, and full equipment is included in the price of G. $825.00 F. O. B. Detroit, Michigan, for the four-cylinder three-passenger luxurious SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster.

4-passenger 8-cylinder Model, complete $1,175.00. (gold) F.o.b. Detroit, Michigan.

3-passenger 4-cylinder Model, complete $825.00 (gold) F.o.b. Detroit, Michigan.

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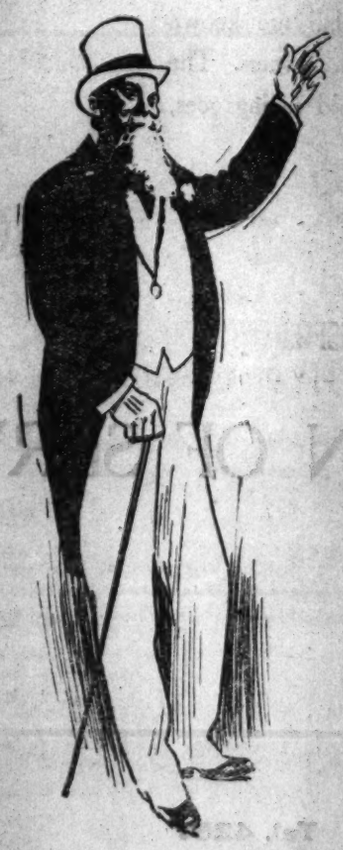
Export Department
2 West 57th Street, New York City, U. S. A.



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You know quite well that the more care you take of your health the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your damaged or worn cover (of any make) is, in the main, sound, it can be repaired or retreaded by the

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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.
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ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.
THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

*May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. **It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.***

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

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1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

Model 75

Overland
Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car . . . . . Tls. 1,750
Roadster . . . . . „ 1,700

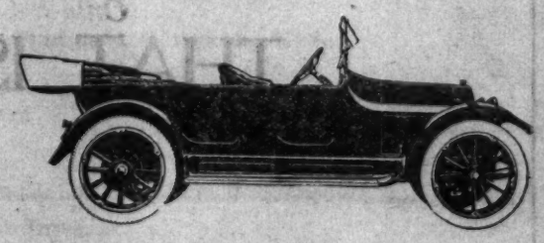
Wonderful Value

We build 1000 Overlands a day. Our factory is the largest motor car factory in the world. It contains 103 acres of floor space and employs over 16,000 men.

Working on such a tremendous scale, we can put better materials into our cars and sell them at a price no other manufacturer could afford.

When you buy an Overland you get full benefit of the economies made possible by this enormous production.

Low in price—light in weight—economical to run—electric starter—electric lights—complete equipment—powerful, flexible en bloc engine—easy riding cantilever rear springs—deep, soft upholstery—every convenience and advantage.
Complete Catalogue on Request



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SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 21, 1916

GREAT ATHLETES KILLED IN BATTLE

Champions of All the Countries At War Have Answered Last Call

FUTURE OF OLYMPIC GAMES

May Not Be Held for Years, Until New Stars Shall Be Developed

By Tom Thorp

New York, April 25.—Many prophecies have been made as to the length of the present European war. Many present day war experts have estimated deaths and casualties that will result before the dawn of peace, but one phase of this grim struggle that has escaped notice, due no doubt to the stupendous number of daily deaths and casualties, is the effect the bloody conflict will have on the future generation of athletes.

The Olympic games for 1916 were scheduled to take place in Berlin, but it is a question whether any such set of contests will ever again see the light of day. It certainly will be at least a generation before enough high calibre athletes can be developed among the nations engaged in the mortal conflict to successfully cope with the squad of performers that the United States would be sure to enter.

No branch of athletic endeavor has escaped losing a score or more of the most prominent performers. Tennis, polo, track, swimming, golf, baseball, trap shooting, football, auto racing, and, in fact, every branch known to the present day athletic followers has contributed in no small measure to the death toll. England, Germany, France, Russia, Ireland, Australia and Scotland have sent their best sportsmen to die upon the field of battle. These countries have lost some of the bravest men and the athletic world has lost many of her most sterling performers. The list, large as it is at present, will grow from day to day, until perhaps few, if any, of Europe's star athletes will be left to compete after the world's war ends.

The athletes were the first to answer the call to arms. They flocked in great numbers to the various recruiting stations and volunteered long before persons in ordinary walks of life dreamed of enlisting. This, perhaps, has caused the death list among them to swell to such a broad proportion. They were the first to enlist, and consequently the first to face the enemy's fire.

The havoc wrought by death among famous runners has unquestionably been the most startling. Jean Bouin, the greatest distance runner France ever produced and holder of the world's record for running in one hour 11 miles 1,442 yards, which he made in 1913, is among the dead. He was killed defending his native country from the first German drive.

Max Hoffman, another German middle distance champion; Heins Hegemann and Herman Lerow, German relay runners; Karl Schoenberg, the Kaiser's champion cross-country runner; Kenneth Powell, champion high hurdler, with a record of 15 2-5 seconds; Anderson, of Oxford, who competed at Stockholm in the Olympic games, and James Duffy, the Canadian champion, who won both the Boston and Yonkers Marathon runs, are a few of the track and field stars who suffered death on the field of battle.

Many lesser lights have been added to the death list, while thousands of other stellar performers have been injured to such an extent that their days of competition are over.

In the death of Anthony F. Wilding, killed in action at the Dardanelles, the tennis world lost a player who had been universally heralded as the most skilful wielder of a tennis racquet ever developed. Wilding was a member of the Australian team which captured the Davis Cup in 1914. In his college days he was a star at Cambridge University. Prior to his death in the desperate fighting in the Dardanelles Wilding had won promotion for valiant fighting and wore the lieutenant's badge when he fell. K. Powell was captain of the Canadian tennis team and winner of the Swedish covered court championship at Stockholm in 1913. He also captured the London court and covered titles the same year. He died in one of the early battles in Belgium.

To followers of college athletics in the United States the news of the death of Johnny Poe, former Princeton University star gridiron performer, caused many a sad heart. Johnny was one of the greatest college athletes ever developed. His sensational playing won for his alma mater championships on several occasions. Together with this exceptional ability he combined the most wonderful personality known to the collegiate world. He enlisted at the beginning of the war and died in France.

Among the other prominent athletes who died were Fletcher and McCraggon, of the famous Oxford championship crew; Captain Noel-Edwards, Captain Francis Grenfell and his brother, Riversdale; Kirby, Garden and McKennon, other Oxford oarsmen; Poulton, captain of Oxford Rugby fifteen against Cambridge University in 1911; R. O. Lagden and F. H. Turner, of the Scottish Internationals; Mijou Vernaud, Andre Vernaud and Elie Carpentier, French soccer players; Eugen Uhl and Adolf Roes, famous German swimmers; Thoubans, champion javelin thrower of France; Frits Buchholz, Germany's most expert spear thrower; Erich Lehmann, champion high jumper; Count von Wedel, prominent steeple chaser, and Theodore Edward (Teddy) Brooks all paid the price of war.

Baseball In America

Standings of Teams up to April 24

American League

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	5	2	.714
Boston	6	4	.600
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Chicago	6	5	.545
Detroit	5	5	.500
Washington	4	5	.444
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

National League

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	1	.857
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Chicago	5	4	.556
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Boston	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
New York	1	5	.167

CHINESE ATHLETE U. OF M. CAPTAIN

Wen Ping-pan, Famous Here, Leader of University Soccer Team

One of the greatest athletes of the Far East, Wen Pin-pan, a Chinese who distinguished himself as the winner of the Pentathlon held in Manila three years ago, is again in the hall of fame, as a leader in student athletics. The report comes from the University of Minnesota, where Pan is a student. He has recently been elected captain of the university soccer team, after a year of brilliant play as one of the mainstays.

Pan attracted wide-spread attention by his splendid showing in the competition held in Manila, when he met the best athletes of the Philippines, China, India, the Malay archipelago and Japan.

Born in Shanghai

Wen Ping-pan was born in Shanghai. He prides himself on his pure Chinese descent. His father was educated in one of the American missionary schools in Shanghai and later studied medicine in one of the Chinese universities. He practiced medicine until his death two years ago.

Wen Ping-pan broke into the athletic limelight for the first time when he was only 17 years old, when he won the high and low hurdles in the same missionary school in which his father was educated. He trained under his father's instruction and received his reward when he won the pentathlon at the all eastern Olympic games three years later.

Sent to American School

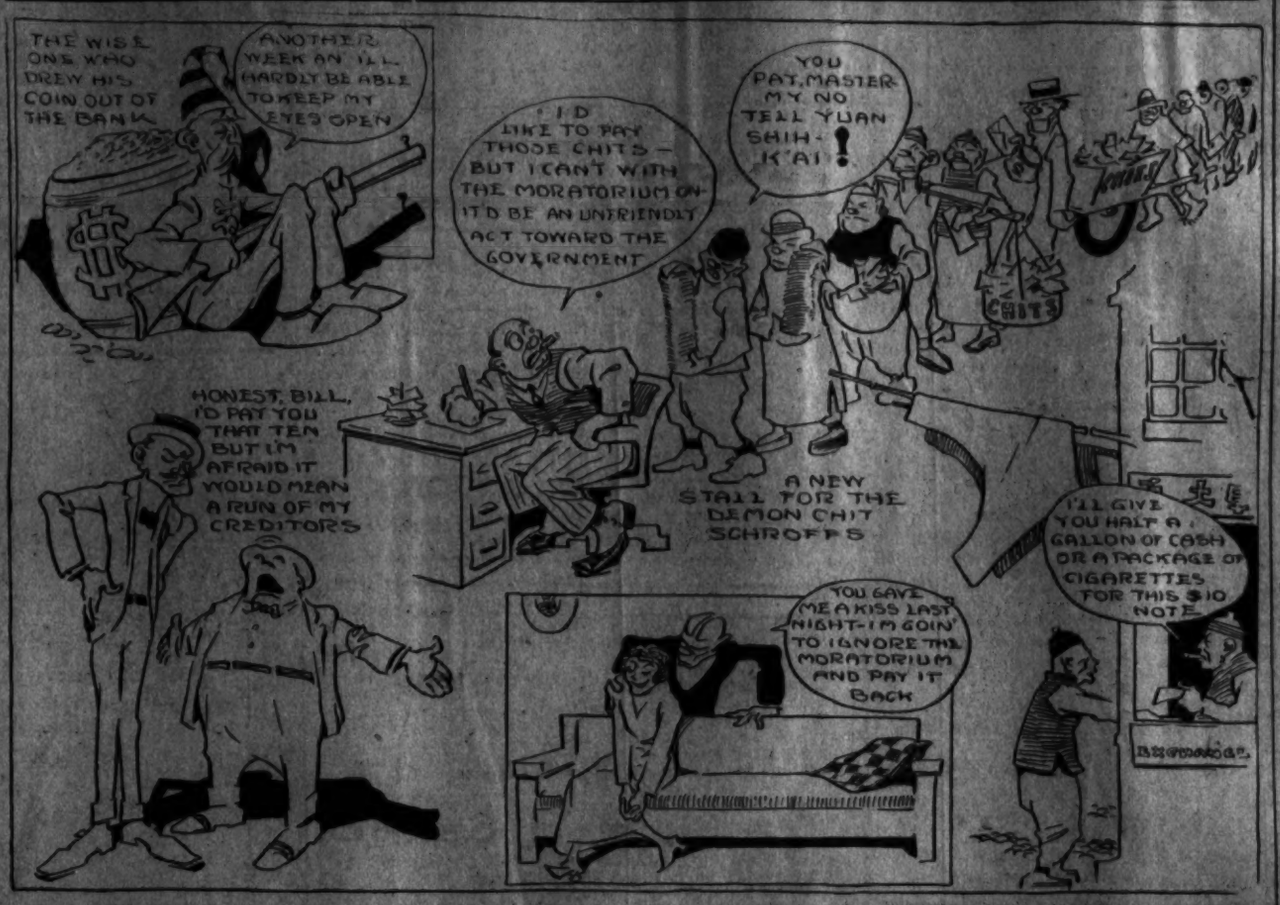
He was selected by the Chinese government shortly afterward to represent his country in one of the American universities. At the close of the Boxer rebellion China was forced to pay a large indemnity, but the United States refused its share of the tribute and the Chinese government appropriated this money for the education of Chinese students in America. Pan is one of the students who is receiving the benefit of this fund.

Since entering the University of Minnesota one year and a half ago, Pan has entered into all sorts of athletic sports. When soccer football was established there last year Pan and his brother, Wen H. Pan, won places on the first Minnesota soccer team. Both of the Pan brothers distinguished themselves by their aggressive playing and by their cool generalship. Wen Ping-pan's election to the captaincy of the university soccer team was unanimous.

Brothers Good Students

Capt. Pan and his brother, Wen H. Pan, accepted the Christian religion while students of the American missionary school in Shanghai. They are very quiet, of excellent habits, and neither one has ever smoked or indulged in intoxicating drinks. Wen Ping-pan is enrolled in the college of chemistry and his brother is a student in the engineering college. They are high standard students and will receive their degrees in 1917.

Some Strange Effects of The Moratorium ◙ By Tisdale


THE WISE ONE WHO DREW HIS COIN OUT OF THE BANK
ANOTHER WEEK AN I'LL HARDLY BE ABLE TO KEEP MY EYES OPEN
I'D LIKE TO PAY THOSE CHITS — BUT I CAN'T WITH THE MORATORIUM ON— IT'D BE AN UNFRIENDLY ACT TOWARD THE GOVERNMENT
YOU PAT, MASTER MY NO TELL YUAN SHIH-K'AI!
CHITS
HONEST, BILL, I'D PAY YOU THAT TEN BUT I'M AFRAID IT WOULD MEAN A RUN OF MY CREDITORS
A NEW STALL FOR THE DEMON CHIT SCHROFFS
YOU GAVE ME A KISS LAST NIGHT—I'M GOIN' TO IGNORE THE MORATORIUM AND PAY IT BACK
I'LL GIVE YOU HALF A GALLON OF CASH OR A PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES FOR THIS $10 NOTE
DIAMONDS

St. John's Tennis Team Defeats Nanyang Men

In the opening match of the lawn tennis season, yesterday, St. John's University defeated Nanyang by three to two. The results were:

Singles.—Yang (St. John's) beat Loo (Nanyang), 6-0, 6-3, beat Pau (Nanyang), 6-1, 6-4. Pau (Nanyang) beat Lin (St. John's), 6-4, 6-3. Loo (Nanyang) beat Lin (St. John's) 6-4, 0-6, 6-3.

Doubles.—Yang and Zi (St. John's) beat Pau and Li (Nanyang), 6-3, 6-2.

A SURPRISE TO MR. BARFF

Nine well-known Shanghai sportsmen sat down to a choice little dinner last night at the Shanghai club. It was given by Mr. N. L. Sparke in honor of Mr. C. S. Barff and Mr. Sparke took advantage of the occasion to present to Mr. Barff a beautiful ingrained silver clock in recognition of the latter's painstaking work of timing the ponies throughout the last training season.

Mr. Barff in responding complimented Mr. Sparke on his past record as a "bookie" and hoped that he would extend his operations to the Hongkong and Paper Hunt Club races. He then dug up from somewhere in his pockets a couple of silver trinkets of a racing character which he presented to Mr. Sparke. Others present besides those mentioned were Messrs. M. Speelman, R. E. Toeg, C. A. Skinner, W. Middleton, R. McGregor, E. S. Hine and W. R. Lemarchand.

Today's Golf

The golf match to be played between Taikoo and Wayfoong at Kiangwan today will take the following order:

SINGLES

	Taikoo		Wayfoong
1	E. F. Mackay (Capt.)	v.	A. G. Stephen (Capt.)
2	R. A. Lawson	v.	A. Fergusson
3	H. E. Shadgett	v.	L. Evans
4	C. M. Young	v.	W. C. D. Turner
5	H. W. Kent	v.	B. C. Lambert
6	J. H. Little	v.	E. H. Gordon
7	S. S. Roberts	v.	H. S. Lindsay
8	R. B. Paul	v.	W. M. Weston

FOURSOMES

1. E. F. Mackay and R. A. Lawson v. A. G. Stephen and A. Fergusson.
2. H. E. Shadgett and C. M. Young v. L. Evans and W. C. D. Turner
3. H. W. Kent and J. H. Little v. B. C. Lambert and E. H. Gordon.
4. S. S. Roberts and R. B. Paul v. H. S. Lindsay and W. M. Weston

Cercle Sportif Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of members of the Cercle Sportif Francais was held yesterday afternoon, at the club-house. The organisation is in such a prosperous state, financially and otherwise, that the ordinary business went through in the smoothest manner, without any debate and the meeting, for the greater part, was devoted to a tribute paid by the President, M. C. Rousse-Lacordaire, to those of the members—probably more than in any other club in Shanghai—who are serving their country at the front. Enthusiastic acceptance was given to a suggestion that a roll of honor should be put up in the club building.

M. Rousse-Lacordaire said: "Before proceeding with the business of this meeting, I should like to say a few words on a subject which has occupied the thoughts of all of us since August, 1914—this great war, which is without precedent in history and in which a great number of our members have taken and are taking a part.

"Some of them have been there since the first days of the war, flying to the help of their country in danger, others have been kept back here to work, as it is not possible for all to be sent away. Still more left later on, however, to take their posts at the front.

"To all, go forth our best wishes. Alas! Amongst them there are some we shall never see again. They have fallen in the defence of their country and of civilisation. They are dead on the field of honor."

M. Rousse-Lacordaire read out the list as follows: Delaunay, Le Hane, Kaufmann, Mathieu, Lieutenant Petrot and Captain Rabier. He continued: "We owe them supreme homage and, in respect to their memory, I ask you all to rise."

He subsequently announced that, in accordance with the proposition of the Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Colonial Infantry, the names of these men would be inscribed on a roll of honor in the club. He also referred feelingly to the death of M. Wantz.

Mentioning that, after the outbreak of war, German and Austrian members of the club were requested not to make use of it while the war lasted, the chairman said that, in view of the manner in which the Central Powers had conducted hostilities, the names of these members had now been definitely removed from the list.

Officers were elected as follows: President, M. C. Rousse-Lacordaire. Secretary, M. C. Buy. Treasurer, M. L. Marthoud. Committee, Messrs. H. Madier, G. Lion, R. Fano and J. Dantin.

It was stated that the club has 250 resident gentlemen members and 78 ladies, 339 absent gentlemen members and 85 ladies.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending May 27, 1916.

Tuesday 23. Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Wednesday 24. See special orders.

Saturday 27. Full Uniform. Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork.

Orderly Patrols for the week Swift and Curlew.

Orderly Officer for the week A.S.M. Judah.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School. Thursday 25th. Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 25th. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School. Monday 22nd. Parade at Headquarters 3 a.m.

NOTICES

Badges:—The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear badges as under:—

Naturalist:—Scout Stanley.
2nd Class:—Scout Wheeler.
Tenderfoot:—Recruit Wayne.

Resignation:—Scout W. Ratcliffe is permitted to resign membership of the Troop with effect from date.

I. D. MACDONALD,
Assist. Scoutmaster.
1-0.

Empire Day

The British community is looking forward to the celebration of this national day next Wednesday. Interest particularly centers round the entertainment to take place in the Lyceum Theater in the evening. From a perusal of the striking poster with which the town was placarded yesterday one may safely assume that a vaudeville program of number one quality will be presented. "The greatest conjuror on earth" will not appear this time, and many intending patrons will heave a sigh of relief in consequence. There will be some fine singers, excellent musicians, a monologist, a society entertainer, and a number of apt sketch artists. A full house may be regarded as certain, for not only is the bill of fare set forth a tempting one, but patriotism will bring in the crowds to celebrate their great day, and sympathy with the cause for which the entertainment will be given should result in a handsome sum being available to forward to Lord Lonsdale. It is at the personal request of this famous nobleman and sportsman, who is treasurer of Charing Cross Hospital, that the proceeds are being devoted to that great institution, standing right in the middle of London, the capital of the British Empire.

Brooklyn Win First Game; Another Today

The race meet is over. The grand stand is up. The baseball season is on. Govern your Saturdays and Sundays hereafter accordingly.

The grand stand was formally dedicated by a crowd that witnessed the game between nines from the flagship Brooklyn and the Wilmington yesterday. After nine hard innings Brooklyn won by the score of 3 to 1.

Another game will be played this afternoon between the Brooklyn team and a picked nine from the Wilmington and the Shanghai Baseball Club. It is scheduled to start at 2.30 p.m.

Members of the Baseball Club begin their training in earnest this week. On Saturday they will take on the Brooklyn nine all by themselves.

7 STUDEBAKERS SOLD

Honigsberg Quickly Disposes of His "Yucatan" Shipment

In one week, so great is the demand for first-class automobiles, Shanghai has absorbed into its capacious maw to less than seven Studebakers, thus leaving only one car remaining from the shipment of eight Studebakers received ex "Yucatan" by Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co. just one week ago.

The buyers were: Messrs. F. J. Burrett, G. F. Aveyard, F. W. Butterle, H. Gensberger, E. Denegri, W. von Normann, and T. C. Chao. In the Yucatan shipment there also was a twin-six Packard for Mr. A. J. Israel.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. May 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru May 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4

For Europe via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 21
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 4
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail of April 28 is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The Canadian mail of May 4 was due at Yokohama May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

NEW DOUBLE AT ROYAL AUCTION

Much Interest and Discussion Caused by the Latest Convention

MISTAKES IN TACTICS

By An Expert

New York, April 15.—The following other interesting point was submitted to the committee on laws of The Whist Club recently for decision, here being a difference of opinion about B's right to reenter the bidding:

"Case: The dealer bids one no rump; A, second hand, passes, and before Y, third hand, can say anything, the fourth hand, B, bids two spades. The dealer at once says: 'You are out of turn and that bid is void;' whereupon the third hand, Y, declares two diamonds; B then bids two spades.

"Question: Does the bid out of turn by the fourth hand debar him from again participating in the bidding?

"Decision: Law 49 provides: 'If a player make a declaration out of turn, either adversary may demand a new deal, treat such declaration as void, or allow it to stand.'

"In this case the adversaries desired, as was absolutely within their rights, to treat the declaration out of turn as void, and the proper player then declared (two diamonds) in his turn.

"The situation therefore is that the declaration out of turn is a closed incident and has nothing to do with any subsequent declarations. The player guilty of the offence may bid in his proper turn just as if his bid had never been made."

It often happens that an exposed card is left on the table and no action is taken on it; in many instances it is taken back into the hand without protest. Here is a ruling by the committee upon this situation:

"Case: A card is exposed and it is the turn of the offending player to lead. The declarer does not call that card and the offending player leads another card which wins the trick. The declarer then calls the exposed card. The offending player declines to recognize the legality of the call upon two alleged grounds:

"First, because an exposed card cannot be called when it is the turn of a player to lead; only when it is his turn to follow to a trick.

"Second, because even if such card could be called to a lead, the declarer lost his right to do so when he failed to make the call on the previous trick.

"Decision: It is hard to understand how there can be any difference of opinion concerning the interpretation of the laws covering the points in this case. Law 67 expressly provides that after the original lead all cards exposed by the declarer's adversaries are liable to be called. If it had been the intent of the framers of the laws to limit this privilege to a certain case or cases they would certainly have so stated. When a provision is broadly made it must be broadly interpreted.

"It is quite true that the additional wording, 'An exposed card may be called whenever it is the turn of the offending player to lead or play,' would have eliminated the possibility of the question being raised, but the framers of the laws have made every effort to draft them in as concise form as possible, and the wording in question—which at one time appeared in a code of whist laws—seemed totally unnecessary, and therefore was not included.

"When the laws state that a card may be called, it seems difficult to conceive that any one would construe this wording as meaning that the card could be called when it is the turn of a player to follow, but not when it is the turn of that player to lead.

"In all the years in which auction has been played this is the first time any such contention has been raised.

"We most emphatically decide that the intent plainly expressed by the laws is that an exposed card may be called whenever it is the turn of the offending player to lead or to play, except of course in the case provided for by Law 74. And we further decide that inasmuch as the calling of a card is merely a privilege given to the declarer, which he is not obliged to exercise at any particular time, the call may be made upon the second lead of the offending player just as

effectively as if it had been made when it was first his turn to lead."

It is remarkable how few persons are well enough up in the laws to know what penalties they are entitled to. One of the most common situations is when a player corrects a revoke. How many players know that they can demand the play of the highest or lowest card of the suit?

The Modern Double

Judging from the number of inquiries that have lately come to hand with regard to the new doubling convention much interest has been aroused in the matter, but there is still a large element of doubt as to both the fairness and the value of the convention, especially in inexperienced hands.

The chief trouble seems to be that even the best players are apt to imagine that the thing ought to work overtime, and they drag it into situations that would be better without it. Then again they become impatient if their partners do not come forward with the desired response, overlooking the fact that there are many hands in which this would be injudicious. Take this case:

H.—K J 9 2
C.—9
D.—K Q 9 3 2
S.—J 10 8

H.—A 10 3 | Y | H.—6 5 4
C.—K J 10 4 | A B | C.—6 5 4
D.—J 10 | Z | D.—A 8 7 6
S.—A K 6 3 | | S.—7 5 3

H.—Q 8 7
C.—A Q 8 7 3
D.—5 4
S.—Q 9 4

Z dealt and bid no trump. A doubled, calling upon his partner to declare his longest suit. Y anticipates the take out by asking for a lead, bidding two diamonds.

There is nothing for B to do but to pass, as his only four card suit is the one just declared by Y, but A fussed and fumed all through the hand because B did not respond to his double. A's opinion was that B should have bid two no trumps if he had the ace of Y's suit.

Had he done so, Y would have doubled, on the theory that if Z had a no trumper originally they had A between them and could eat him up. At no trumps B would have been down for 200, less 30 aces. As it was, by passing Y's two diamond bid he held Y down to his contract, 14 below and 14 honors.

The play was in her instructive, as an illustration of one player's wanting his partner to do something and the partner not understanding just what it was. B led the heart and A denied the king by putting on the ace. Then he led the king of spades and shifted to the trump, B winning the queen with the ace.

B imagined that the idea of showing the spade king and then shifting was to get a finesse of the ace jack over dummy's queen, but it turned out that the real object was to see if B would play down and out on the spade and ruff the third round. B's return of the spade established the queen. Then A led a heart.

Y put on the jack and led a small trump, which went to A's ten. Another spade, intended to force dummy to lead away from the clubs, as B seemed blind to the advantage of leading through that suit, resulted in dummy's leading the heart, overtaking it with the king and drawing all B's trumps, making the nine of hearts and ace of clubs at the end.

Nothing would have been gained by the club lead, as Z would put on the ace and lead two rounds of trumps, forcing out the last trump with the hearts and then clearing the spade.

Doubling a suit bid seems to be a more readable convention than doubling a no trumper, but the opponents can usually beat the combination if they will only take warnings in time. Take this hand:

H.—K J 5 3
C.—K Q 8 7 5
D.—Q 10
S.—K 5

H.—Q 9 8 | Y | H.—A 6 4 2
C.—10 6 | A B | C.—A J 9 4
D.—A J 9 3 4 2 | Z | D.—K 7
S.—9 6 | | S.—A 7 2

H.—10 7
C.—8 2
D.—6 5 3
S.—Q J 10 8 4 3

Z dealt and passed. A bid a diamond, a declaration that there is no excuse for, and which lays the foundation of all his partner's troubles. A has neither two sure tricks in the suit nor any tricks outside to fill up the holes.

Y doubled. B read this as showing weakness in diamonds, and as B depended on A for two sure tricks in the suit, which must be ace, queen jack, he went no trump. This did not prevent Z from going two spades.

A should have rebid the diamonds as the only chance to warn his partner that his first bid was not justified, but he missed the chance, and B, still depending on A, went two no trumps, although he had a certainty of saving the game against the spades.

Z led the queen of spades. Now, if A had had what his bid showed, two sure tricks at the head of his suit, B can lay down his cards for three odd and the game. Instead of that he is set for two tricks.

Y unblocked the spades by putting the king on the queen. B led the king of diamonds and followed with the six. As Y had doubled, B naturally figured him for only one diamond and Z for the queen, so he missed the jack.

This let in five spade tricks and brought about some interesting discards. A got down to the king jack of hearts and three clubs. A was down to the singleton ace of diamonds, three hearts and a club, while B had three clubs and two hearts. Z had the ten of hearts and a diamond and a club later.

All doubles are good for four odd, no matter how bad the hand, or if he had bid his hand correctly, saying nothing about his diamonds until the second round. If B leaves Z in on spades, he will just make his contract, but if A forces him to three spades or more, he will be set.

In this case it is clearly not the double that wins, but the bad bidding against the double that loses.

Here is a curious instance of a double that the partner did not understand on account of the circumstances under which it was made. Z dealt and passed at a love score. A bid no trump, passed by third and fourth hands. Z bid two diamonds, which A doubled and Y passed.

B imagined that Z was asking for a diamond lead after having passed without a bid, and that A probably saw more penalties in setting the diamond contract than in going back to no trumps, so B passed. Much to his astonishment Z made three odd in diamonds, which gave him the game at double value.

As double was made on one diamond, four hearts to the ace jack; four clubs to the ace queen and four spades to the king queen ten. Z had "submerged" a no trumper on the first round, because he could not stand a heart take out, having none of that suit, but he had seven diamonds to the ace king ten, ace and two spades, king and two clubs, and found his partner with four diamonds and two heart tricks. All he could have made at no trumps was seven diamonds and a spade, as the ace was against the hearts.

Here is an example of doubling for penalties, pure and simple. Of course the adversaries give the opportunity by a bad declaration and a worse rebid:

H.—K
C.—K 9 2
D.—K 7 6 4
S.—A K 9 8 2

H.—4 | Y | H.—Q 10 8 6 5 3
C.—Q 10 | A B | C.—J 8 5 4
D.—A J 10 3 2 | Z | D.—5
S.—Q J 10 8 7 | | S.—6 4

H.—A J 9 7 2
C.—A 7 6 3
D.—Q 9 8
S.—6

Z dealt and bid a heart and A a spade. Y bid no trump, B and Z passed. At this point A should have passed, as B knows what to lead. But instead of that he rebid the spades.

Now the doubling period has arrived. Y doubles two spades. Again B and Z pass, and A tries to pull himself out with three diamonds. Again Y doubles. Z sees no reason for interfering, and the hand is played at three diamonds, doubled. Now see what happened to it. Y led the king of his partner's original declaration, hearts, and Z let it hold. Now comes one of those little points in the play of which the beginner fails to see the importance.

A has bid and rebid the spades, and Y naturally imagines he has six of them, and that Z has none. If Y leads the king of spades Z may imagine A has the ace and will ruff with a little trump. To prevent this Y leads the ace of spades instead of the king. The spade king follows and Z discards a small club. The third spade Z ruffs with the eight of diamonds, and lays down the ace of clubs, following with a small one.

Another spade is trumped with the nine and Z leads the nine of hearts, Y overtrumping A's ten of diamonds with the king. On the last spade Z makes his queen of trumps.

Now Z leads the ace of hearts and A trumps with the jack, Y discarding a club. After that the only trick A could make was the ace of trumps, as Y had nothing but trumps left and they were all better than A's.

It is not every day that one sees a declaration set for 700 points, but that is what A got for rebidding his hand after he had told his partner what to lead against Y's no trumper. Y would have to work hard to make more than the odd trick at no trumps, which is a long way from 700 less and Z discards a small club. The simple honors.

School for Card Players

Mrs. J. R. S. says: Dealer holds six clubs to the nine, three small spades and two small in each of the red suits, on which she says no bid. Second hand passes, but third hand bids two diamonds, which usually indicates a long suit without the tops. Fourth hand passes. What should the dealer do?

Pass. Players that undertake larger contracts when they have weaker hands should be abandoned to their fate. There is no excuse for third hand's bidding diamonds except to direct a lead against a possible no trumper on her left. Although the fourth hand passes, the second hand may now have something to say.

Mrs. B. V. M. D. says: Playing pivot, the bid came up to the fourth hand, who passed, no-one making a bid. The dealer was therefore forced to make it, although she had nothing but queen, jack and two small diamonds, and was set for 150.

Who "forced" the dealer to make it? If all four players passed, the bidding is closed and the hand must be thrown up, the deal passing to the left.

E. O. says: Y is dummy and leads a club, to which B renounces; Z, the declarer, follows suit, but A renounces. Z picks up the trick, but before turning it down remarks that someone has revoked, upon which B says, "I have a club." Is B in time to correct the revoke, when his partner did not ask him, and the revoke was claimed by the declarer?

As long as the trick is not turned and quitted B is in time, no matter who calls attention to the error.

J. E. S. says: Z gets the winning declaration, but B, sitting on his right, leads. The declarer calls attention to the lead out of turn and calls on A to lead a heart. A says he has no heart, so he leads a spade. During the play it transpires that A had a small heart among his diamonds. What is the penalty?

A has revoked, and the declarer can either take three tricks or can add 100 points to his honor score.

C. P. M. asks what the dealer should bid, no score, on three hearts to the ten; three diamonds to the jack, a small club and six spades to the ace, king, ten.

One spade, just to show two sure tricks in that suit. Although there is not another trick in the hand there is an extra trump, and with average assistance from the partner the dealer ought to make the odd trick. That is all he bids.

Poker. J. McQ. says: Four men in the pot, opened by A, raised by D. Three men drew three cards, D taking two only. Open bet, B, C and D called, but D refused to show his hand when he found B had three nines. Opener insists on seeing what D called on. Can he do so?

Every hand in the call must be shown to the board. D does not call A or B any more than they call him.

Mistigris, H. C. says: A bets that a royal straight flush will beat five of a kind, playing with the joker in the pack. If it will, what are the reasons for it?

A is wrong. Poker hands rank according to the difficulty of getting them. There are four royal straight flushes in the pack, made without the aid of the joker, and twenty with the joker; total, twenty-four ways to get a royal flush with the joker in the pack. There are only thirteen ways to get five of a kind, therefore the five of a kind is harder to get and outranks the royal straight flush.

W. A. A. says: A bets it is enough to show the pair if no-one comes in against the opener.

The whole hand must be shown, as the opener has paid no more for it than any other player at the table has paid for his five cards.

Five Hundred. L. J. R. says: A leads a heart in a no trumper. B has no hearts but holds the joker. A bets he must trump with it.

No player can be compelled to win a trick unless he wants to. How did A know B had the joker? Of course if it was an exposed card it could be called to the trick.

D. M. says: In playing nullos at five hundred, where does the joker come in?

It has no suit and is always high, winning any trick on which it falls. Any suit may be discarded to it when it is led. The bidder of a nullo will always lay the joker on the widow, or he is sure to take a trick with it.

Casino. F. B. L. says: Four playing as partners. A builds a six. The next player, Y, plays an ace from his hand to a deuce on the table and increases the six build to nine. Is this allowed?

No, because the laws of the game require any increase in an opponent's build to be made from cards held in the hand, those on the table not being available. The law reads this way: "No build once announced and left on the table can be increased except by cards from the hand of the player."

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—May 21.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Morning Prayer (plain) 11 a.m. Holy Communion (Sung, Martin Shaw. Anthem "If we believe" Goss. Hymns 127, 322, 499. Preacher-The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. The Catechism. Hymns 343, 131, 335. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Cook in G. Hymns 254, 302, 24. National Anthem. Preacher. The Dean.

May 24.—Wednesday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 6 p.m. War Intercession.

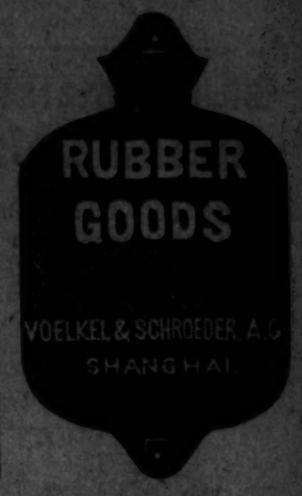
St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—4th Sunday after Easter.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Sermon. Hymns: 136, 372, 186, 595. Preacher The Chaplain. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 548, 22, 537, 233. Preacher The Chaplain.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. D. Willard Lyon, m.a. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, m.a.

Union Church.—May 21.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, m.a.; Subject: Christ, Alpha and Omega; Chant 56; Anthem "They that wait upon the Lord" Hymns 531, 299, 176 (Elvey). 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, m.a. Subject: Lessons from the life of Lord Avebury; Chant 91; Anthem "Thou bearest, Lord" (Purcell); Hymns 1, 133, 191.

The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension. On Sunday, May 21 at 3 p.m. General preaching service. Mid-week meeting Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jamboid. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, m.a.



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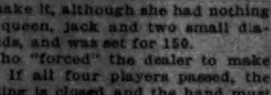

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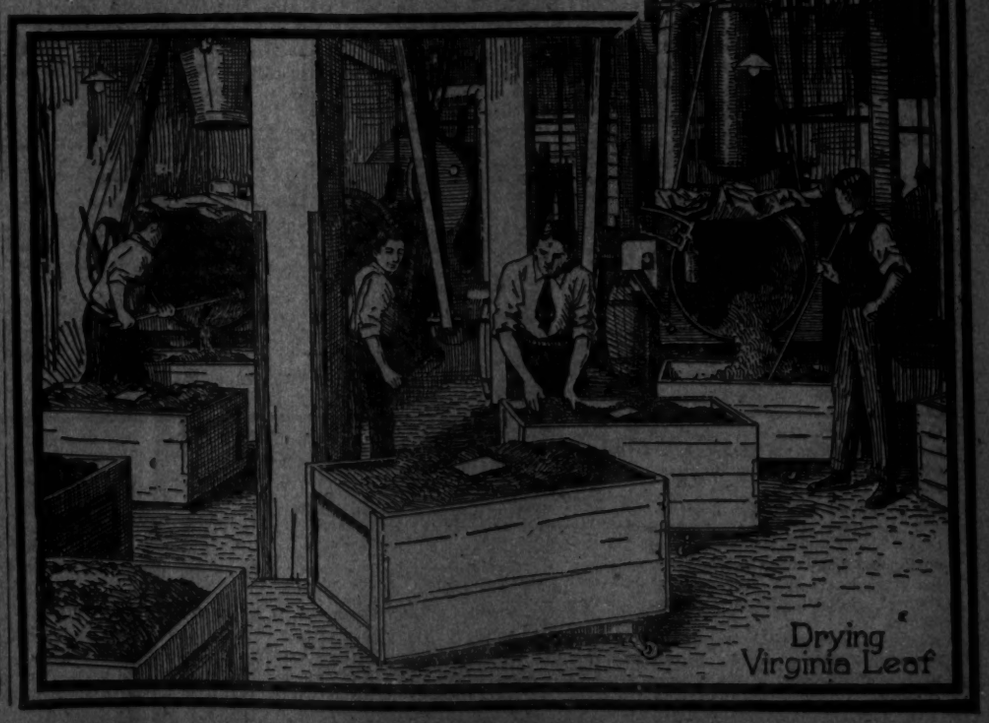
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